"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today, showers tonight or tomorrow; cooler tomorrow; moderate winds, mostly south.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,674. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1914.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TROOPS RUSHED INTO FORTS TO DEFEND PARIS AS GERMANS AGAIN DRIVE BACK LEFT FLANK AND ANOTHER AIRSHIP DROPS BOMB IN CITY

ENGLAND SEIZES RADIO STATIONS

Marconi Plants at Towyn, Poldhu, and Carnarvon, Wales, for Use in War.

THREE-MILE LIMIT IMPOSED

Merchant Ships Forbidden to Send Messages When Near the British Coast.

AGREE WITH UNITED STATES

Germany and England Assent to Code Dispatches from Here Under Censorship.

The British Government has commandeered the three high-powered wireless telegraph stations at Poldhu, Towyn, and Carnarvon, in Wales, and has made an emergency war ruling that no merchant vessel carying wireless apparatus may send messages while within three miles of the English coast, according to information received yesterday by E. J. Nally, Vice President and General Manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, which has its American offices in the Woolworth Building.

"I have just been notified that the English have taken over full control of these stations and, in addition, have commandeered our station at Clifden, Ireland, which communicates with Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, for part time use by the British Admiralty," Mr. Nally said. "Our company will be allowed to operate the Clifden-Glace Bay circuit during certain hours for the transmission of censored commercial or other messages, but we will be unable to use the stations in Wales until further notice. These stations were completed only a short time ago and were to have been opened to the public on Sept. 1, the American stations in the circuit being at Belmar and New Brunswick, N. J."

Mr. Nally said the control of the wireless stations in Wales, with their powerful sending apparatus, would enable the Admiralty to keep in constant communication with British navy vessels at any point within 3,000 miles of Wales. He also said he had received information that the British Government had demanded the exclusive service of 150 of the company's wireless operators who were employed at the Welsh stations. These would be placed at the Welsh and other Government-controlled stations and aboard English battleships.

It is said that the order forbidding merchant vessels to use their wireless instruments near England is made to avert the possibility of official messages becoming confused with others in transmission. It is reported that in several instances the British authorities have destroyed wireless outfits on ships coming into English ports, and this measure may be taken in every instance in which merchant vessels ignore the three-mile ruling.

Because of the unexpected use to which the Welsh stations are to be put, the Marconi company is planning to use the new stations in New Jersey for communication directly with San Francisco, and from there to Honolulu.

"The apparatus is being tested out for this long range at present," Mr. Nally said, "and we expect to open this service for the public on Sept. 20, when we shall hold opening ceremonies at San Francisco, Marshall and Bolinas, the California stations, and in Honolulu. The stations in California have been in communication with Honolulu. Probably we will be able to send messages via the New Jersey stations direct to the Norwegian Government's station at Stavenger, Norway, and tests for this circuit are now being made."

Previous to the commandeering of the Marconi stations in Wales, Mr. Nally said, the British Admiralty had been sending code messages through Clifden to Glace Bay. Germany, too, had been able to keep in touch with her navy at long range through the powerful station of the Telefunken company at Nauen, ten miles from Berlin, which communicated directly with Sayville, L. I.

AGREE ON WIRELESS STATIONS

England and Germany Accept United States' Proposal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Both Germany and Great Britain have accepted the proposal of the United States that the wireless stations at Tuckerton, N. J., and Sayville, L. I., be permitted to send code messages to belligerent countries, subject to censorship by American officers.

Although the subject is still a matter of discussion in diplomatic channels, the agreement on this part of the plan is expected to enable the American Government to overcome other technical difficulties.

France and Russia are expected to follow Great Britain, and Austria is understood to be in harmony with Germany's views.

The Tuckerton station has been closed because it had no license, but it is understood that arrangements are under way for its renewed operation. Both the stations will have to satisfy the American Government that they are not owned directly or indirectly by the German Government and Great Britain may object to the handling of messages at the American end by subjects of any belligerent nation.

Both Germany and Great Britain rejected as impracticable a suggestion that British and French cables transmit to all belligerents cipher messages previously censored by the United States.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
By the case of six glass stoppered bottles. Adv't.

JAPANESE DESTROYER ON ROCKS IS SHELLED

German Gunboat Jaguar Completes Destruction of Abandoned Vessel at Kiao-Chau.

TSING-TAU, Aug. 31.—A Japanese torpedo boat destroyer went ashore on Lien-tau Island in a fog last night. When the fog cleared this morning the Tsing-tau batteries attempted to shell the destroyer, but the latter proved to be beyond their range.

The German gunboat Jaguar, however, steamed out of the harbor and fired eight shots into the stranded warship, returning unmolested by the Japanese vessels blockading the port. The Jaguar reported that the crew had abandoned the destroyer. The wrecked vessel can be seen from Tsing-tau breaking on the rocks.

Four Japanese destroyers and one cruiser now form the blockading squadron.

PEKING, Tuesday, Sept. 1.—The Japanese, according to reports received here, have occupied two other islands within the German sphere of Kiao-Chau. They are Taliekao and Tekungh-Tao. These islands had not been occupied by the Germans. Information received yesterday was that the Japanese had occupied Tao-Chin, a small island outside of Kiao-Chau Bay.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31, (Dispatch to The London Telegraph.)—According to reports brought here by German prisoners, it has been announced in Berlin that American residents are preparing to hoist the American flag at Kiao-Chau in order to keep the city out of the hands of the Japanese.

The St. Petersburg newspapers publish the report and ask whether it is possible that Germany has some arrangement with the United States whereby the trick played with the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau may be repeated with the stronghold on land.

SAYS PRUSSIAN CODE LEGALIZES SNIPING

German Paper Thinks Belgians Should Not Be Punished for What German Law Permits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—In very guarded but sufficiently strong language, the Berlin Socialist paper Vorwaerts of Aug. 23, in a leading article headed "Our Enemies," protests against "the inhuman treatment advocated by certain military journals in Germany against the civilian population in Belgium and France, who are attacking the invading armies."

It would seem that the German press was circulating numerous harrowing stories of alleged atrocities committed on German troops by civilians in the two countries named, and that this supplied certain newspapers with a pretext for clamoring for retaliation.

Vorwaerts first points out how little these stories can be relied on, since they all come either second or third hand, or are written under excitement. Then it says: "Nor must we forget that in every peasant man and woman who is shooting at our troops from behind there lives the sentiment that he is defending his home and chattels. We refer to the law of April 21, 1813, obviously still in force, by the Prussian Landsturm. According to it, if the Landsturm is called out it has to wage a struggle for the national defense in which all means are allowed.

"The missions of the Landsturm, says the law, are to bar invasion and the withdrawal of the enemy; to keep him always on the run; to capture his ammunition, food, couriers, and recruits; to destroy his hospitals; to carry out nightly attacks upon him, and the law expressly prescribes that the Landsturm should wear no uniforms, as they would render it more easily discernible."

The Socialist paper warns against "putting our struggle in a wrong light in the eyes of all the world," and calls upon the members of the working class who are fighting at the front to remember "their brethren on the other side," and to behave toward them in a "chivalrous manner."

KAISER OFF TO PRUSSIA.

Has Gone to the Russian Front, According to News at The Hague.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 1.—The correspondent of The Express at The Hague wires his paper that Emperor William has gone to the Russian front.

BELGIAN QUEEN IN LONDON.

Takes Refuge There with Her Children—Had Offered to Fight.

LONDON, Sept. 1—4:06 A. M.—Queen Elizabeth of Belgium and her children, who arrived in London last night, were met by the Belgian Minister at the station, and proceeded almost unnoticed to the residence of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, former Viceroy of India, whose guests they will be for a few days.

The Express correspondent at The Hague gives another version of the conversation between King Albert and Prime Minister de Broqueville, when the King expressed a determination to fight to the last.

The incident occurred in Antwerp Saturday, when the King said to the Prime Minister, in the presence of the Queen:

"If necessary, you, my dear Minister, and myself will take out rifles and go to the field."

"So will I," said the Queen, "and all Belgian women will go with me."

CZAR PUSHING AUSTRIANS HARD

Invaders Steadily Gaining Ground Against the Dual Monarchy's Entire Forces.

SCORE HEAVILY AT ZAMOST

"Irreparable Defeat" Inflicted in Poland, According to News Received by Bulgaria.

GERMANS ATTACK RUSSIANS

Report Capture of 30,000 Prisoners in East Prussia—Reinforcements Arrive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—On the Austrian front fighting still continues, and the Russians are steadily gaining ground against the entire forces of Austria-Hungary, which is believed to have put 1,000,000 men in the field.

The Austrian attack directed toward Lublin was evidently an outflanking manoeuvre, and fighting about Tomacheff has been particularly severe.

The Russians, while successfully holding back the attempt to outflank their right, have struck in boldly for the Austrian centre at Lemberg. That town is half encircled by the Russian forces at a distance of one march from it.

The strategic points occupied by Russia around Lemberg lie in a radius of 23 miles from Lemberg as the centre, and extend from Kamenka due northeast of Lemberg through Glyniany and Przmyslany to Brzozdovitza, which lies south by east of Lemberg.

Both here and at Tomacheff the Russians have captured large numbers of prisoners, guns, ammunition carts, supply trains, but their most valued trophy is an Austrian standard.

"In official circles the news of Germany's withdrawal of troops from the western front is welcomed as indicating a certain degree of nervousness on the part of the German General Staff. Russia is established master of the situation throughout the territory of the German Empire which has been occupied, and that situation will hardly be changed to any extent by the arrival of German reinforcements, which are needed less for the execution of the German model plans of campaign than to restore the morale of the beaten armies of East Prussia.

This nervous shifting of troops in face of the enemy is regarded as a promising symptom for the success of the common cause of the Allies.

ROME, Aug. 31.—The Messagero publishes a telegram from Sofia, Bulgaria, which says the Austrians have suffered an irreparable defeat at Zamost, in Russian Poland, fifty miles southeast of Lublin.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETTRSBURG, Aug. 31.—According to an official announcement the Germans in East Prussia have received reinforcements, and at certain points they have begun to attack the Russian Army. There is no news today as to the movements in the neighborhood of Koenigsberg.

On the Austrian frontier the Russian left is continuing its advance, and further to the northeast the Russian right is still strenuously engaged in repelling the Austrian advance. The Russians' success is already considerable, and they are now taking the offensive and are advancing over fields strewn with Austrians who have fallen. The battle in the Lublin area has lasted a week and has been marked by a large number of bayonet charges.

A group of Polish members of the Duma and the Council of the Empire have publicly condemned the action of the Polish volunteer corps from Galicia in fighting against Russia and using dumdum bullets.

In Galicia, according to reports made by prisoners and refugees, the inhabitants are kept in entire ignorance of the sentiments of Russian Poles and severe measures are taken to prevent any copies of the Russian and Polish papers being circulated in the country.

Poland is now almost clear of German troops. Those small forces which had occupied various points, from Kalisz in the direction of Lodz, are now swiftly retiring to the frontier. Russian civilian authorities have returned to Lodz and regular railway communication has been re-established between this town and Warsaw.

Thus the concentric advance on Warsaw, which the Germans, in conjunction with the Austrians, seem to have attempted from the northern, western, and southern frontier of Poland, is not only checked on the Ger-

Continued on Page 2.

ANOTHER AIR BOMB IN PARIS

Projectile Dropped From a Biplane Failed to Explode.

DEFENSE PLANS RUSHED

Troops Pour In as Residents Try, Many of Them Vainly, to Leave the City.

MAY SHIFT THE CAPITAL

Government Considering Its Transfer to Bordeaux—Siege Called an "Immense Bluff."

PARIS, Aug. 31.—A German biplane passed over Paris at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon and dropped a projectile, which, however, did not explode.

The Temps says on the subject of aeroplane raids over Paris:

"Paris will know how to reply by silent stoicism and calm reason to the effort at intimidation by which the Germans are attempting to stir the capital that they know is impressionable, but of whose unfailing resources of patience and will they do not know."

As a precaution against the German raiding aeroplanes all the electric lights which have made the Champs Elysées and the Boulevards brilliant have been extinguished.

It is officially announced that the Minister of War, accompanied by Gen. Gallieni, Military Governor of Paris, today inspected the northeast front of the intrenched camp and congratulated the Governor on the rapid progress of the work on the supplementary defenses.

All night long troops from the south and west of France have been arriving at the capital and passing by rail around the city to the locations in the encircling fortifications to which they have been assigned.

There is great activity on the part of the municipal military administration in completing the details of the plans for the defense of Paris.

Additional French forces amounting to 600,000 men will be ready for active service in about six weeks as a result of the decision announced yesterday to call out the 1914 young men and the older classes of the reservists, it is stated. The reservists will be equipped and ready for the field in a few days.

The decision of the military authorities to clear the zone of forts around Paris does not affect the region immediately surrounding the old fortifications of the city. It only applies to detached forts, such as those at Mont Valerien, Issy, and others.

Under this decision all the buildings and small structures of no great value surrounding the forts will be pulled down. Steps have been taken to provide shelter for all homeless persons.

The unusual animation to be noticed on the streets of Paris today was caused chiefly by the thousands of persons preparing to leave the capital. People are departing and taking their families with them as a matter of prudence. It is felt here that the fewer the number of non-combatants in the city the better.

Tickets for trains leaving Paris today to the west and south were all sold out last night. Lines of people stretched for blocks from the railway stations today. Those in line were so anxious to leave the city that they took their positions thus early, waiting for the ticket offices to be opened at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. Whole families, with their hand baggage, camped in the lines, where they ate their meals and slept as best they could. The Quai d'Orsay Station was closed at noon. The crowd of perhaps 1,000 persons then in line there was told that no more tickets would be sold today. Only a few left their places. The others resigned themselves to a wait of eighteen hours.

Calls Threat of Siege a Bluff.

Lieut. Col. Léonce Rousset, the military critic, writing for his paper, the Petit Parisien, reassures those who may be frightened by the possible investment of Paris. He says:

First, that in 1870 the capital was held for nearly five months under conditions much different from those of today.

Second, the Germans had a free disposition, at least as far as Nanteuil-sur-Marne, of the Strassburg-Paris through railroad lines, while at present they have not yet been able to touch the eastern fortified frontier and have been driven back of Mortagne, north of Valenciennes.

Third, their sole line of communication which passes by Belgium is at this point so precarious that it can be destroyed in a moment.

The investment of Paris, he says, if it should occur, would be nothing but "an immense bluff," and would soon be interrupted.

President Poincaré, who has been rarely seen in public since the war began, being overburdened with work, today visited the military hospital of St. Martin and spoke to many of the wounded. An immense crowd outside the place respectfully saluted the Chief Executive as he arrived and departed.

The delay in the delivery of letters addressed to or dispatched by French soldiers in the field is partly due to the fact that this correspondence is conveyed free. A result is that many poor women write daily to their sons or husbands, in the hope that out of eight or ten letters one will be received. By doing this they are, in reality, merely complicating matters.

MAY MOVE THE CAPITAL.

France Warns Diplomats of Possible Shift to Bordeaux.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—France is considering the advisability of moving the seat of her Government from Paris to Bordeaux, as a precautionary measure, according to official advices received here today.

The French Foreign Office has discussed the idea with foreign diplomats, so that they might make proper arrangements for the change. It is considered most probable that Ambassador Herrick will remain in Paris, in order to care for Americans should Paris be invested by the German Army.

While French Embassy officials declined to discuss the possible movement of the seat of government, they pointed out that a precedent for the same situation occurred during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, when the capital was established at Bordeaux.

Most of the diplomatic missions, it is understood, would accompany the Government if it left Paris.

Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador, said tonight that he had received no advices from his Government that a change of the location of the capital was contemplated. Secretary Bryan said that no such notice had come to the State Department.

HERRICK TO STAY IN PARIS.

Will Look After American Interests There in Case of Siege.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 1.—In reply to a question whether the United States Embassy would leave Paris in the event of the investment of the city by the Germans, Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador, said:

"The American Embassy will remain here. My Government oifered me the choice of returning to the United States or remaining here. I chose to remain because many Americans will be here who will need not only my support, but my protection."

When reminded of the difficulty that attached to and the dangers involved in distinguishing Americans from English, Mr. Herrick said:

"Perhaps there will be danger, but, after all, we have only one life to give, and how better can a life be given than in the faithful discharge of one's duty?"

The United States cruiser Tennessee, on Mr. Herrick's request, is expected to arrive at Havre today, there to be held in readiness for use as a ferr. between Havre and Falmouth, England, for taking Americans out of the danger zone.

BLERIOT TO TRAIN AVIATORS.

Says He Believes Aeroplanes Will Play an Important Part in War.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Louis Bleriot, the first aviator to fly over the English Channel, announces that he will establish an aeroplane school for pilots and will instruct them in the business of bomb dropping. Speaking of the part the air machines will play in the war, Bleriot said:

"How great a part the aeroplane will play in the big struggle I cannot say, but so far it has been of considerable importance, and it is my belief that its importance will be felt more and more."

COMMISSION FOR DREYPUS, JR.

To be Granted as a Reward for Gallantry Before Charleroi.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from The Hague says that the eldest son of Major Alfred Dreyfus, who is serving as a sergeant in the French Army, distinguished himself before Charleroi and was promoted on the battlefield. His father has written relatives in Utrecht, the correspondent continues, saying that his application for a commission in the French Army has been granted by the Minister of War.

Major Alfred Dreyfus is the French officer who was convicted in 1894 of having divulged state secrets to the German War Office. His case agitated France for years.

STORM HAMPERS CABLES.

News from London Delayed by Electrical Disturbance in England.

The Western Union cable office at Penzance, England, reported to the New York office last night that a severe electric storm had been raging for several hours along the coast of England, seriously crippling wire communication between Penzance and London.

Penzance is the British terminal of the Western Union's Atlantic cables. Between Penzance and London traffic is handled over the British Government land lines.

ALLIED FORCES AGAIN YIELD

Germany's Best Troops Compel Another Retirement.

FRENCH ARMY STILL INTACT

Big Losses Admitted by Paris, Which Says Fresh Troops Are Supplying All Places.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON MEUSE

General Engagement Is On Near Rethel, but Neither Side Has Gained Advantage.

PARIS, Aug. 31, 5:55 P. M.—This statement was issued by the War Office this evening:

"The situation in general is as follows:

"First—In the Vosges and in Lorraine it must be remembered that our forces, which had taken the offensive at the beginning of the operations and driven the enemy outside of our frontiers, afterward underwent serious checks. Before Saarburg and in the region of Morhagne, where they encountered very solid defensive works, our forces were obliged to fall back and to re-form, one part on Couronne de Nancy and the other on the French Vosges.

"The Germans then assumed the offensive, but our troops, after having thrown them back upon their positions, resumed the offensive two days ago. This attack continues to make progress, although slowly. It is a veritable war of sieges, as each position occupied is immediately fortified.

"This explains the slowness of our advance, which is, nevertheless, characterized each day by fresh local successes.

"Second—In the region of Nancy and southern [south of?] Woevre: Since the beginning of the campaign this section, between Metz on the German side and Toul and Verdun on the French side, has not been the theatre of important operations.

Fierce Fighting on the Meuse.

"Third—In the direction of the Meuse between Verdun and Mezières: It will be remembered that the French forces took the offensive in the beginning toward Longwy, Neufchâteau, and Paliseul. The troops operating in the region of Spincourt and Longuyon have been able to check the enemy's army under the command of the German Crown Prince.

"In the regions of NeufchÂteau and Paliseul, on the other hand, certain of our troops have received partial checks, which obliged them to retire upon the Meuse, without having their organization broken up. This retiring movement has compelled the forces operating in the neighborhood of Spincourt to withdraw also toward the Meuse.

"During the last few days the enemy has endeavored to spread out from the Meuse with considerable forces, but by a vigorous counter-offensive they were repelled with very great losses.

"In the meantime, fresh forces of Germans advanced to the district of Rocroi (in Ardennes) marching in the direction of Rethel. Now a general action is taking place between the Meuse and Rethel, and it is still impossible to see definitely the issue of this.

"Fourth—Operations in the north: The French and British forces originally took up positions in the Dinant and Charleroi country and at Mons. They endured several repulses and the forcing of the Meuse by the Germans near Givet, upon our flank, compelled our troops to retire.

"The Germans seek continually to move toward the west. It was under these conditions that our English allies, attacked by the enemy in greatly superior numbers in the region of Le Cateau and Cambrai, have withdrawn toward the south at the moment that our forces were operating in the district of Avesnes and Chimay. The retiring movement was prolonged during several days.

Another Retirement on Left.

"In the meantime a general battle took place in the region of St. Quentin and Vervins and at the same time in the Ham-Peronne district. This battle was marked by an important success by our right, where we have thrown back the Prussian guard and the Tenth Army Corps into the Oise.

"Owing to the progress of the German right wing, where our adversaries have united their best corps, we have had to mark a new retirement."

A statement issued a short time before summarized the situation as follows:

"On our right, after partial checks, we have taken the offensive, and the enemy is retiring before us.

"In the centre we have had alternate checks and successes, but a general action is now being fought.

"On our left, by a series of circumstances which turned in favor of the Germans and despite lucky counter-attacks, the Anglo-French forces were obliged to give way.

"As yet our armies, notwithstanding a few incontestable checks, remain intact. The morale of our troops is excellent, in spite of considerable losses, which also are being rapidly filled from regimental depots."

FRENCH CENTRE MENACED.

Crown Prince's Army Apparently Pierces Gap of Treves.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 1.—The French official review of operations, received in London this morning, indicates that the main focus of the great battle seems to have changed toward the centre of the 250-mile line.

Apparently the German forces under the command of the Crown Prince have penetrated France through Luxemburg and the gap of Treves, and are now throwing their full strength upon the French centre in the region of Mezières and Rocroi.

Mezieres, a fortress of the second rank, has apparently been invested by the Germans, who since Friday have been making a severe attack upon the French positions. A general battle is in progress there.

The result will undoubtedly greatly affect the course of the stubborn struggle in the northeast, where the German advance, pushed vigorously with superior forces, has made most rapid progress.

No news has been received in London as to any definite results in the battle which is being waged along the Allies' left flank.

It is likely that the chief German attack is being delivered in the neighborhood of La Fere, northeast of Paris and about 68 miles away from that city.

La Fere is a strongly fortified position on the River Oise. The retrograde movement of the Allies in this particular district, it is suggested by The Chronicle's military correspondent, may have strategic significance, particularly in view of the French War Office message, stating that there had been fighting east of Guise, where four French army corps were reported on Saturday to have driven back the German attack.

Guise is over twenty miles northeast of La Fere, and if this statement is accurate it would seem improbable that a very strong German force could have reached La Fere, as its communications would be imperiled by French success at Guise.

Meanwhile at another part of the extended battle line the French claim successes on the Upper Meuse in the neighborhood of Verdun, Toul, and Neufchâteau.

On the other hand, in the same district the Germans report the capture of the fortress of Marainviller, about five miles east of Lunéville. This fortress the Germans masked many days ago when they moved west toward the upper reaches of the Meuse.

FIGHTING AT LA FERE.

An Engagement Was Also Going On at Guise Sunday.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Refugees from Laon, a few miles from La Fere, say that there are no Germans there.

Many refugees have also arrived from La Fere and Guise, where there was sharp fighting yesterday.

Belgians, who are constantly arriving here, say that the Germans have only about 2,000 to 3,000 men in Brussels and that it is easy to get in and out of the city.

North of Brussels there have been constant minor engagements, the Belgians from Antwerp harassing the German rear.

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH
Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores. —Adv't.

Summary of War News

The French War Office announces that the Allies have again been obliged to fall back before the German advance, on the left wing. The right flank, after partial checks, has taken the offensive and is driving the German force backward, while the centre movement has had alternative checks and successes.

Another German aeroplane passed over Paris yesterday, dropping a bomb, which did not explode.

Paris is still preparing for a siege. Outgoing trains are filled with non-combatants, while troops from the south and west are arriving to reinforce the garrisons already in the ring of the city's fortifications.

The German Army Headquarters in Berlin reports the capture of 30,000 Russians in East Prussia.

Austrians report that the Russians are being pursued in the direction of Lublin, Russian Poland. Earlier advices from St. Petersburg stated that the Austrian forces were active, chiefly in the vicinity of Lublin.

Russians insist that their advance in Eastern Prussia is proceeding and repeat claims of earlier successes in Galicia.

Cannonading, believed to be from vessels along the French coast, is reported from Dover.

Ta Chien, a small island of Kiao-Chau Bay, has been occupied by the Japanese.

A Japanese torpedo boat destroyer, one of the blockading fleet at Kiao-Chau, went ashore and was deserted by its crew. A German gunboat then destroyed the wreck.

Pacific Mail steamships have been held up by British at Hong Kong and both German and Austrian reservists taken off. Washington believes this act is within British rights, though the ships fly the American flag.

HIGH GERMAN OFFICERS TAKEN

Fourteen Members of Staffs Are Captives of Allies.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Three convoys of prisoners arrived at Chalons sur Saone today. In one were fourteen German staff officers and in another the Mayor of Chateau Salins, Alsace-Lorraine, who, it is charged, laid an ambush for French troops and held them as hostages. In the third convoy were 400 soldier prisoners and a woman spy.

A Havas dispatch from Biarritz says that the arrival of a convoy of 183 wounded soldiers and twelve officers gave rise today to a general manifestation of sympathy by the foreign colony, in which the English and Spanish took a conspicuous part. They loaded the soldiers with flowers, cigarettes, cigars, and other presents of all kinds. Automobiles were put at their disposal and refreshments were served in the salons of the casino, where hospital wards, with all possible comforts, were arranged. The soldiers displayed great emotion at their reception.

GERMAN LOSSES, 20 TO 1.

Suffer in Charges of Massed Infantry, Says Wounded Officer.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—An officer who was wounded in the engagements in the north declares that without exaggeration the German casualties as compared with those of the Allies bore a ratio of 20 to 1. This was due to the charges of the massed infantry in an endeavor to break through the lines.

The three-inch guns did execution heretofore unimaginable in the ranks that succeeded each other until the field was covered with dead and wounded.

TROOPS DRAWN FROM BELGIUM

Being Sent Back to Meet the Russians, Amsterdam Hears.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—With regard to the withdrawal of German troops, I learned on Friday from a correspondent at Oldenzaal that many trains with German soldiers had left the western part of Prussia for the Russian frontiers. He could not give details, as the German military authorities are displaying the greatest secrecy.

The evacuation of the Province of Antwerp by the German troops is officially reported from Antwerp. It is confirmed that on Saturday a great number of trains conveyed German troops from the neighborhood of Courtrai in an eastern direction. It is supposed that Germany is compelled to withdraw part of her armies, owing to the Russian advance.

The retiring movement of the Germans, according to later information, has increased very much. According to reports from different sources, the Germans have evacuated the territory north of Mechelin, Vilvorde, Aerschot, and Huy.

Denberg and Tremeloo, in the Province of Antwerp, and part of the Province of Limburg are completely free of German soldiers. At Aerschot the Germans had made entrenchments.

HEARS OF FRENCH SUCCESSES.

Antwerp Told Two German Divisions Were Destroyed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TERNEUZEN, Holland, Aug. 31. (Dispatch to The London Morning

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

Post.)—I have received the following from my Antwerp correspondent:

"There is general rejoicing in Antwerp at the news of the success of French troops in the south. There is no official confirmation of the victory, but from French sources I hear that two German cavalry divisions were destroyed in Belgium, which is today in the position that England would be if London were held by the enemy, Oxford burned down, and the national life sheltered in Liverpool. Yet Belgium keeps her courage and is always ready to cheer for a victory of the Allies.

"The bombardment of Malines was resumed this morning. The Church of Notre Dame was damaged and the triptych La Peche Miraculeuse was destroyed.

"The danger of another Zeppelin attack is not considered great in view of the precautions now taken. The King remains with his troops."

2,000,000 GERMANS VOLUNTEER

Anti-Socialists Give Up Activities Against Patriotic Socialists.

BERLIN, Aug. 30, (Via Copenhagen and London.)—As an evidence of the enthusiasm of the German people in the war, it is announced here that 2,000,000 volunteers have presented themselves for service.

As the result of the patriotism shown by the Socialists of Germany, the Anti-Socialist Association has ceased its activities, at the same time expressing the hope that it will not have to resume after the war is over.

Baron Kurt von Lersner, Second Secretary of the German Embassy at Washington, has reached Berlin by way of Gibraltar. He ran great danger at Gibraltar of being arrested by the British and detained during the war. Nothing has been heard here of Lieut. Baron Horst von Lersner, a brother of Baron Kurt and also attached to the German Embassy at the American capital.

Mails from the United States, which during the first days of the war collected on the frontiers, are now beginning to be distributed.

70,000 HELD 200,000.

Report of Stubborn British Defense Reaches Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Seventy thousand British troops held in check 200,000 German troops for three days until relieved by French reinforcements, according to information received here today from Paris through diplomatic sources. The advices did not give the place of the battle.

Although the German forces broke through the British lines in many places, the English held their own until French reinforcements arrived and then retired in good order. Military experts of the allied forces were reported to have been much encouraged by the manner in which the British forces withstood the superior forces of the enemy.

GRAVE PERIL TO THE ALLIES.

London Paper Comments on the Crisis in La Fere District.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Post calls attention editorially to the statement, issued by the French Embassy yesterday, regarding the retirement of the Allies before the German advance in the neighborhood of La Fere, which is only about 68 miles from Paris. The Post comments:

"A German army was on Saturday attacking from the east the line on Launois-Signy-l'Abbaye, while another German army was attacking from the west the line from La Fere to Guise, and, though unsuccessful at Guise, was making progress at La Fere. These two German armies were therefore only forty miles apart.

"The German Army attacking on the front at Guise and La Fere has clear country behind it, and a sharp offensive turning movement on the southeast by this army will interpose it between the French and Paris."

Reports Victory for Pau.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—An Antwerp dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"It is reported here that Gen. Pau has won a brilliant victory over 50,000 Germans near Peronne, in the Department of Somme."

It is likely that this reported victory of Gen. Pau on the Allies' left wing is the same as that chronicled in Sunday's dispatches. It was stated that he had wiped out a German corps.

GERMANS IN WEDGE ATTACK.

American Thus Describes Advance on the Allies in France.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Arno Dosch, a correspondent of the magazine World's Work, who went into Belgium some days ago, arrived in London today from Brussels, which city he left last Thursday. He said today that John T. McCutcheon of Chicago, Irvin Cobb of New York, and Mr. Hanson of The Chicago News were safe in Brussels when he left. Referring to the military situation in Belgium, Mr. Dosch said:

"The German auto trucks are a marvel. Equipped with scythes, they mow right through hedges and wire fences, if the roads do not suit the drivers. These trucks are heavily armored and they are able to resist anything except artillery fire. They enable the German forces to make forty miles a day. The number of these trucks seems unlimited.

700,000 in Invading Force.

"It is estimated that 800,000 German troops have made their way through Brussels, and that 400,000 moved south of Brussels. The troops which passed through Brussels were later engaged with the British forces. Only a small detachment of Germans was left in the Belgian capital.

"I have no personal knowledge of the horrible German atrocities reported from Belgium, and I am inclined to discredit most of these stories. The Germans also tell many stories of Belgian atrocities, most of which I believe. In some cases Belgian boys and old men undoubtedly fired on German soldiers from inside of buildings. This was the case in Brussels and elsewhere, and the men in buildings from which shots were fired were in some cases executed. I know of no women or children being killed because of their having been found in buildings from which shots had been fired.

"From what I have heard I believe the Germans have wedged into the Allies, and that they are not keeping a straight front to the enemy. The line of fighting from Namur south has been a zigzag, and nothing like what many strategists have guessed.

Louvain a Pitiful Ruin.

"Louvain is a pitiful ruin. I came through that city on my way out from Belgium and saw the smoking ruins. Only the big cathedral was visible above the smoke, and that may have gone later. I was unable to go to that section of Louvain where the American colleges, maintained by American Bishops, are located, but I heard that they had displayed the American flag and had been spared.

"I had no opportunity to learn of the events which preceded the destruction of Louvain. The loss of this city is universally mourned in Belgium."

ANTWERP IN DARKNESS.

Stringent Rules Enforced to Guard Against Zeppelin Attacks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANTWERP, Aug. 29, (Dispatch to The London Standard.) — Stringent measures have been taken in Antwerp to insure perfect darkness in the city, in order to guard against another Zeppelin night attack. No light of any kind which can be seen from the outside is allowed in the houses. Blinds and curtains both in front and at the back are closely drawn. The printing offices have to work by candle light. Pitch darkness reigns in the streets at night, and those forced to be out stumble against one another as they grope their way along.

To prevent a prohibitive rise in the cost of food, all shopkeepers have been ordered to display a list of the prices charged in such a position that all who pass can see it from the outside.

Communication with Mechlin has been restored, and all the fugitives from that town have been ordered to return.

BELGIUM HOLDS HONOR FIRST.

Government Makes Reply to Austria's Declaration of War.

ANTWERP, Aug. 31.—This official statement was made public here today:

"The Belgian Government, replying under date of Aug. 29 to the Austro-Hungarian declaration of war and the representations made at this same time, declare as follows:

"'Belgium always has maintained friendly relations with all her neighbors, and has fulfilled the duty imposed by neutrality. If she could not accept the proposals of the Germans it is because they had for their object the violation of an engagement which was a condition of the creation of the kingdom. Belgium does not think that any people, however weak, could mistake their duty and sacrifice their honor by inclining before force.'"

After setting forth that the Belgian Government had waited until its territory had been invaded before calling on France and Great Britain, the statement declares:

"Belgium denies formally the assertion that Austrian subjects have been subjected to treatment contrary to the most primitive requirements of humanity. The Belgian Government at the outset gave the strictest orders for the safeguarding of the persons and property of Austrian subjects."

HIDE AS IN CATACOMBS.

Frightened Residents of Malines Dig Underground Passages.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANTWERP, Aug. 31.—On reaching the gates of Malines to visit the city, we first realized that all the accounts of recent events were exaggerated. No doubt thousands of windows were smashed and a large number of houses, sixty to eighty, nearly destroyed, but not a single public building had substantially suffered. The tower of Strombant showed hardly any traces of bombshells. Only its large stained windows had been shattered.

It was obvious that the moral effect had been out of all proportion to the material destruction, and the startling revelation was made that a city can be bombarded for three days with heavy artillery without any decisive result.

As we moved through the town we found the streets deserted. I went down into some cellars and there saw the most uncanny scene I have witnessed during these eventful weeks.

Underground passages extended in every direction, and everywhere on the earthen floors and along the walls, oozing with moisture, I perceived through the darkness the shadows of about 200 old men and women stretched on mattresses.

They stared at me in terror. In vain did I try to reassure them. They only asked; "Are they coming? Are they here? Are they coming to kill us?"

As I passed along I fully understood for the first time what was meant by the terror of the Teutons and why scores of thousands of refugees had fled from Malines.

NOT A WAR AGAINST CZARISM.

Dutch Socialist Says It Is a German Effort to Wreck the Entente.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—M. Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, in an article in a leading Socialist journal, says that the view held by Socialists in Germany, that the conflict is a war against Russian danger and Czarism, is a wrong one.

"The German Government," says M. Troelstra, "gives the war the character of a war of defense against Russia in order to make it popular among the whole German population, the Socialists included.

"The real motive for the war," M. Troelstra adds, "is found in the conflict of German and English interests. Germany wishes to dominate the world, and to do this she finds it necessary to wreck the Triple Entente. Recognizing this, the Dutch Socialist Party regrets the attitude of their German confrères and feels that after the war the International Socialist League will have to be reconstructed."

QUICK WORK WITH DESERTERS

Germans Take Three from a Train and Shoot Them on the Spot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MAASTRICHT, Holland, Aug. 28, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—German deserters receive very short shrift.

A professor of Leyden who returned to his own country soon after the outbreak of war states that near the Dutch frontier three well-dressed Germans were requested to leave the train and were shot without further preliminaries.

It appeared that they were German deserters trying to reach Holland by train.

NO CONCESSION TO BELGIUM.

It Must Bear Consequences of Its Action, Says Gen. von Stein.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—In a letter to The Westminster Gazette the official announcement of the German Quartermaster, Gen. von Stein, on the German measures in Belgium is quoted as follows:

"The fear of Germans that concessions will be granted to Belgians are unfounded. As Belgium has declined our advances, it will have to bear itself all the consequences of its action.

"The operations that have been begun have not been delayed one moment through the communications to the Belgian Government and they are being carrietd out with energy."

BELGIAN TOWNS LAID WASTE.

Travelers Find Desolation Everywhere—Part of Liege Burned.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A Reuter dispatch to Ostend says that a small party which has just returned from a visit to Liege describes the destruction wrought by the war as appalling.

"All along the road to Vise," said one of the party, "there was nothing to be seen but walls blackened by smoke, the remains of factories burned, and mounds of earth freshly dug —the sepulchre of the first Germans to fall.

"And then comes Vise. What a painful sight for those who knew the proud city, so typical of Walloon gayety, and now nothing but a mass of ruins, while many of the inhabitants lie all over the place, their chests riddled with bullets! I was told here that the natives were put to work building roads for the invaders from Vise to Aix-la-Chapelle.

"On the way to Argenteau we met a procession of able-bodied men marching four abreast and commanded by a non-commissioned officer, all carrying implements for road and trench building. These men have to submit to discipline Draconian in severity.

"Herstal, usually filled with the busy hum of activity in factories, coal mines, and workships, we found plunged into deathly silence.

"At last we entered Liege. The inhabitants stood at the thresholds of their homes, silent and anxious, but afraid to speak. The streets in the middle of the town wore a deplorable aspect. Many houses had been abandoned. Their doors and windows were shattered and their contents had been removed.

"Nobody but soldiers were to be seen. The Place de l'Universite, the Rue des Pitteurs, and the Quai des Pecheurs had been burned."

FRENCH WOUNDED RETURN.

Some Already Back on Firing Line —Others in a Few Weeks.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Seven hundred wounded soldiers arrived today at Vichy from Lorraine. Some of them say the fighting in Lorraine was most violent.

A new convoy of wounded also arrived at Clermont-Ferrand. The surgeons there state that 80 per cent. of the wounded will be able to rejoin their regiments before October. Already sixty-five of the wounded have left Clermont-Ferrand for the front. An ovation was accorded them before their departure.

A dispatch to the Havas Agency says that a group of German prisoners, among them fifteen Alsatians, arrived at Castres, Department of Tarn, today and that a patriotic demonstration occurred when the Alsatians, passing through the crowded streets, shouted: "Long live France."

CAN'T SEND JAPAN'S TROOPS.

Embassy Says They Would be 50 Days in Reaching France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—At the Japanese Embassy today the suggestion that Japan send troops to the aid of Great Britain and France in the present theatre of warfare in French territory was characterized as absurd. To send troops by sea would take fifty days, it was said, while, if they went by the Trans-Siberian Railway, which would take them to the German frontier in about ten days, they would be unable to join the allied forces in Western France unless they fought their way through Germany.

Confidence was expressed at the embassy that the fighting qualities of the British and Russian troops were such that they were bound to defeat the Germans ultimately.

GEN. CASTELNAU'S GRIT.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The Figaro gives the following account of Gen. Castelnau's receipt of the news of his son's death:

He was busy dictating orders during the battle, when an officer presented himself.

"What is it?" asked the General, turning.

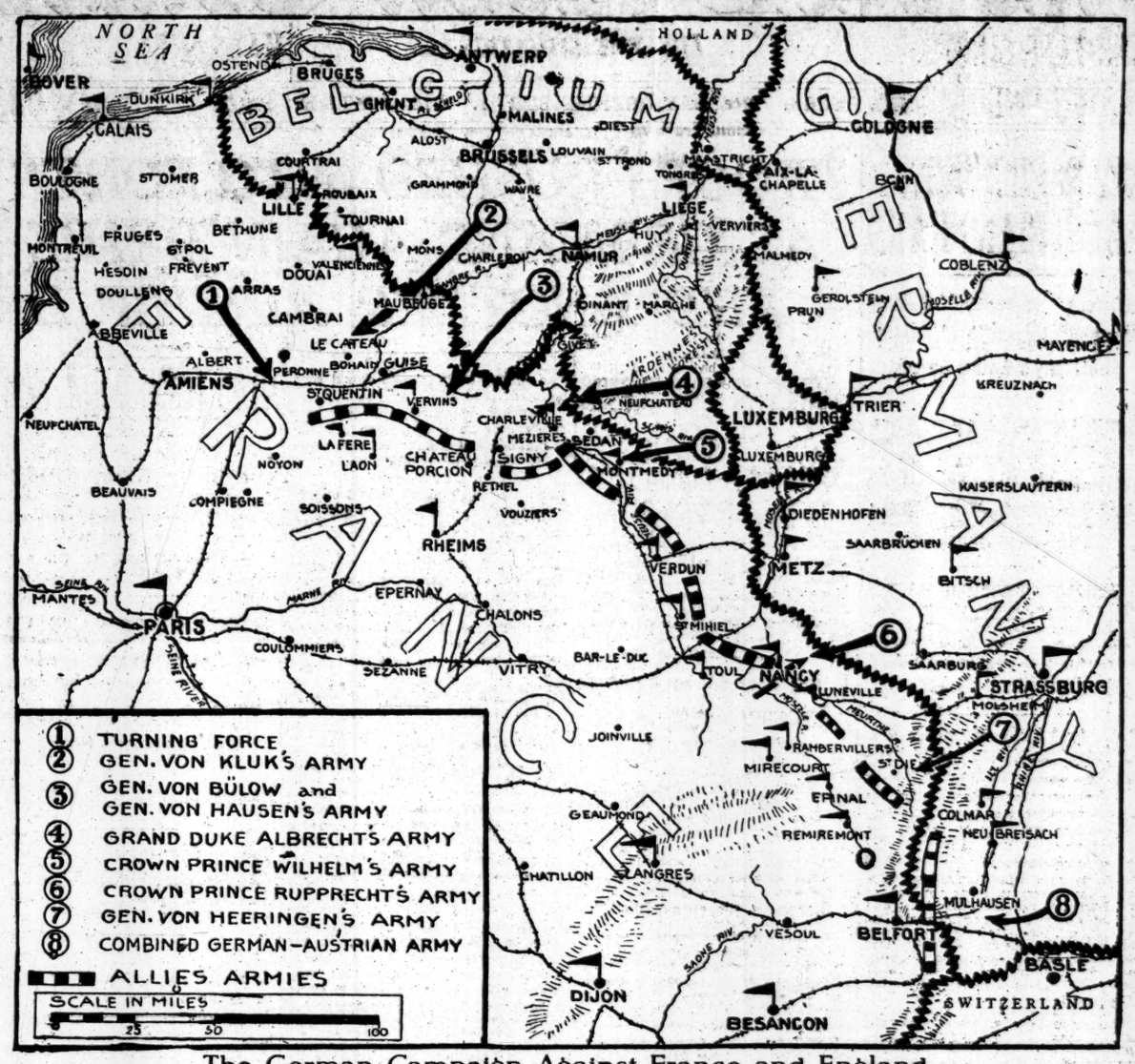
In a trembling voice the officer replied:

"My General, your son Xavier has just been killed by a bullet in his forehead while repulsing the enemy's attack."

The General remained silent for a moment, then turned to the members of his staff, saying, "Gentlemen, let us continue," and resumed his dictation.

Germans Once Honored Solvay.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The Petit Parisien points out the irony in the case of M. Ernest Solvay, who, with Baron Lambert de Rothschild, was taken as a hostage at Brussels. The paper says that Solvay, who invented the process for making soda, was recently honored by Germany with the gold medal of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin.



The German Campaign Against France and England

CZAR PUSHING AUSTRIANS HARD

Continued from Page 1.

man side but is being wholly repelled, and on the Austrain side diverted, for the Austrians have been compelled to transfer their forces from the Government of Kalisz to support that advance in the Government of Lublin, which the Russians are now steadily beating back.

A well-known jurist, Prof. Maxim Kovalevsky, who was taking the waters at Carlsbad, has been arrested by the Austrians as a prisoner of war and sent under a guard of gendarmes to the interior.

GENEVA, Aug. 31, (via Paris.)—News received here from Berlin and Frankfort, where refugees continue to arrive from East Prussia, is to the effect that the terror of the refugees is spreading to the towns along the railroad line and that a great exodus from them is expected shortly.

Refugees arriving here from Danzig, East Prussia, say the advance guard of the Russian Cossacks has been seen in that neighborhood.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 1.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Morning Post explains as follows the basis for the reports current in St. Petersburg on Sunday that the Russian Army investing Koenigsberg had entered that fortress:

"For three days there has been fierce fighting around Koenigsberg. The Russian pursuit was pressed so hotly that some of its cavalry actually entered along with fugitives into the outlying defenses of Koenigsberg, which they secured. This, of course, is very far removed from the capture of the fortress."

Commenting on the temerity of the Austrians in crossing the Vistula, apparently with the intention of joining hands with the army engaged in the Province of Lublin, the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says:

"By placing the Vistula between themselves and their base at Cracow, the Austrians are running a terrible risk. We must conclude that their aid is urgently needed in Lublin, where, according to the Headquarters Staff, desperate fighting has been in progress for nearly a week.

"Col. Shumsky, military critic of The Bourse Gazette, concludes that instead of their attaining their design of outflanking the road of the Russian advance upon Berlin, the Austrians themselves are compelled to retire to defend Galicia."

Russia's appeal to the Poles to reunite against Germany and Austria, says the correspondent, has had an extraordinary effect among the Slav soldiers in the German service. Information received in St. Petersburg indicates that the Polish soldiers belonging to the Sixth Breslau Army Corps, serving on the western frontier, mutinied and killed their officers.

The Slav regiments in the Austrian service are also declared to be notoriously disaffected. The Novoe Vremya avers that one whole Austrian regiment went over to the Russian side.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from St. Petersburg says the workmen in that city have addressed a petition to the Government asking an interdiction on the sale of alcoholic beverages during the war.

The dispatch adds that the Galician prisoners say that Austria has issued a manifesto declaring that Servia has been crushed and annexed.

SAY GERMANS TOOK 30,000 RUSSIANS

Berlin Dispatches Report Wholesale Captures in Prussia—Austrians Claim Big Victory.

BERLIN, Aug. 31 (by Wireless Telegraphy to The Associated Press, via Sayville, L. I.)—It was announced officially here today that about 30,000 Russians had been taken prisoners by the Germans during the fighting in East Prussia, particularly at Ortelsburg, Hohenstein, and Tannenburg. They include many officers of high rank.

The German attack at these three points was across swamps and lakes.

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (via Copenhagen and London, Aug. 31).—The following account of Austrian operations has been obtained in Berlin from an official Austrian source:

"In the Austro-Russian theatre of war decisive battles have been in progress for several days. Our forces, which were victorious near Krasnik, pursued the Russians in the direction of Lublin. The Austrians advanced also into the enemy's territory between the Rivers Bug and Wieprz, and we have taken positions in front of Zamost.

"Other contingents of the Austrian Army hold their positions northeast and southwest of Lemberg. After crossing the Dniester they encountered great forces of the enemy.

"Emphasis is placed on the word decisive in this official report.

"The Austro-Russian battle front stretches for a distance of 700 kilometers."

A correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt at the Austrian headquarters, telegraphing under date of Aug. 28 regarding the events subsequent to the defeat of the Russians at Krasnik, says the Austrian Army advanced in the direction of Lublin with the object of making impossible the reunion of the Russian Army of the Vistula with its right wing. This is the principal Russian Army opposing the Austrians.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 31.—Dr. K. T. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, today made public the following dispatch received by him from Count Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs at Vienna, which was transmitted by wireless telegraphy. The message is dated Aug. 30, and says:

"The last special train for Rotterdam, with 300 Americans on board, has left Vienna. Henry S. Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War, and several other American officials were present when the train pulled out. Cordial speeches were exchanged, and there was cheering for the American Nation.

"On its left western wing the Austrian Army, following up the victory of Krasnik, defeated on Aug. 27 Russian troops numbering about ten divisions. It took prisoner one General, one Colonel, 43 officers, and 2,000 men, and captured also large quantities of war material. This army is now advancing toward Lublin, in Russian Poland.

"Several skirmishes have taken place in Eastern Galicia, on the Austrian centre.

"The Austrian troops have taken a firm stand against hostile forces superior to theirs numerically, and the Austrian artillery has shown splendid marksmanship."

SERVIA TO PUSH ON.

Preparing to Conquer Bosnia and Herzegovina, It Is Announced.

ROME, Aug. 30, (via Paris, Aug. 31.)—A telegram from Nish received in Genoa, Italy, says that Servia is preparing to invade and conquer Bosnia and Herzegovina.

SAY GERMANS TAKE BELGIANS AS SLAVES

Latest Accusation Made by the Commissioners Who Are Coming Here.

MISSION FULLY OFFICIAL

It Is Declared That Peasants Are Seized and Taken to Germany to Do Harvesting Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Bringing a message of thanks for what England has done for Belgium from King Albert to King George, the commission of high officials appointed to visit America and inform the people of the United States of the alleged German atrocities arrived tonight. Tomorrow at noon they will be received by the King and will present the message from the King of the Belgians.

Their plans have not yet been fully made, but they will go to New York and thence to Washington. The mission is entirely official, and the facts will be placed, if possible, before the Government at Washington.

Although Belgium now contemplates no request for American action, feeling that, in view of the American declaration of neutrality, this would be improper, there is a secret hope that when the American Government and the American people learn the full truth about what has happened in Belgium there will be a spontaneous outburst of indignation which may bring some definite results. If this does not happen, the officials feel that the mere presentation of the facts in their possession will have a great effect on the ultimate settlement at the end of the war.

The members of the mission make no effort to conceal their intense indignation. They are unable to find words sufficient to express their bitter condemnation. The latest phase of alleged German wrongdoing, coming after the Zeppelin exploit at Antwerp and the burning of Louvain and other cities, is the Germans' seizure of hundreds of Belgian peasants, who were taken to Germany, where they are forced to assist in the harvesting.

Count de Lechtervelde, Secretary to the Belgian Prime Minister and now Secretary to the American missions, commenting upon this phase, said tonight:

"It is a return to savagery. Our people are being made slaves, forced to work in German fields. It is what was done in the dark ages." He said also that the story which the mission carried to America was a horrible one. He added that Belgium was not looking for sympathy, but wanted the full truth as to the German atrocities known.

The commission consists of M. de Wiart, Minister of Justice; M. de Sadeler, a Minister of State; Emile Van der Velde, a Minister of State and head of the International Socialist Bureau, and Paul Hyman, a Liberal leader. All are men of the highest standing in Belgium.

If accommodation is procurable, the mission will sail for New York on Wednesday.

REPORT BURNING OF AERSCHOT

Refugees Say Germans Fired It When They Evacuated.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 1.—A Reuter dispatch from Ostend reports that the refugees from Aerschot, twenty-three miles northeast of Brussels, accuse the German troops of having pillaged and burned half the town before they evacuated it.

SAYS HE SAW 300 SHOT.

Dutch Resident of Louvain Tells of Slaughter at a Street Corner.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 31, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Ghastly stories continue to reach me of the events in Louvain last Tuesday and Wednesday.

"A Dutch resident of Louvain, one of the notables of the town, with his wife, fled to Breda. He says that at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, with a number of other prominent citizens, he was standing bound at the railway station when a squad of soldiers drove a party of about 300 men and boys to the corner of the Boulevard Van Tinen and poured volley after volley into them until all were dead. The sight was sickening beyond all power of description."

He says that among those publicly shot were the Mayor, the Rector of the university, and the heads of the police force.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Another dispatch in defense of the action of the German Army in burning the Belgian city of Louvain was received at the German Embassy today from the Berlin Government, via the Sayville wireless route. The message read:

"Rotterdam newspaper correspondent was eye-witness of perfidious attack of population of Louvain on German troops. Franctireurs had shot with mitrailleuses, killing an officer of the German staff, who was found with his throat cut.

"In Longwy machines for the fabrication of dum-dum cartridges were detected."

ROME, Aug. 30, (via Paris, Aug. 31.)—Cardinal François Joseph Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, was moved to tears on learning of the fate of Louvain, where he had been a professor and Rector of the university.

According to a local newspaper correspondent, the Cardinal expressed himself very bitterly at the course of the Germans in Belgium. "What the Germans are doing in this country is not warfare; it is the exercise of hatred," he is quoted as saying.

GENEVA, Aug. 31, (via Paris.)—The destruction of Louvain, Belgium, has created much indignation among the Americans in Switzerland, many of whom know the city well. It is reported here that there were several Americans, as well as British and Swiss victims, in Louvain.

ROMAN REBUKE FOR GERMANS

To Show Horror Over Louvain by Leaving Cards at Belgian Legation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 31, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The art-loving Romans are indignant at the destruction of Louvain. It is proposed that they shall protest against the action of the Germans by leaving their cards at the Belgian Legation.

NO WORRY OVER SAMOA.

British Seizure of Apia Does Not Disturb Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Government officials are not concerned over the British seizure of German Samoa, which adjoins the American Samoan possessions. That the extension of Japanese military activity to Samoa would have caused worry here was made plain when Japan went to war with Germany.

The retention of German Samoa by Great Britain would not disturb this Government. Great Britain has other possessions in the South Pacific that are more important than Samoa, both commercially and strategically.

The American Governor of Samoa is a naval officer who is commandant of the United States Naval Station at Tutuila. Secretary Daniels said this evening that he had no official report from Tutuila in regard to the seizure. The British Embassy, on the other hand, received a dispatch from London confirming the news of the capture of Apia, the German capital on the Island of Upolu.

WILHELMINA'S BIRTHDAY GIFT.

Her Subjects Are Contributing in Her Name to the Relief Fund.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 31, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—This is Queen Wilhelmina's birthday, usually a great national festival in the Netherlands.

Today, by the Queen's special wish, there is no sign of rejoicing. Instead of spending money on flags and fêtes, the people purpose giving their beloved Queen a magnificent birthday present in the form of a donation to the Royal National Relief Fund.

GERMANY RELEASES ALIENS.

Will Permit French and English to Go, but Not All Russians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, Sept. 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Official German papers say that, as the railways are open again for ordinary traffic, subjects of the belligerent powers will be permitted to leave Germany if Germans in the territory of those powers receive the same permission; but as Germans in Russia who are liable to bear arms will not be allowed to leave that country, Russians in Germany who are liable to bear arms have also been forbidden to leave Germany.

Other Russians leaving Germany will go home via Denmark and Sweden, and the German Government says it will do everything to facilitate their departure.

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GERMANS SING AS CRUISER SINKS—MORE REFUGEES IN LONDON

ISSUES A WAR-CALL TO NON-CONFORMISTS

In the Name of Cromwell, Sir William R. Nicoll Urges Them to Enlist at Once.

SEES DEMOCRACY'S PERIL

With Europe Prostrate at the War Lords' Feet, Life Would Not Be Worth Living, He Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Sir William Robertson Nicoll, editor of the British Weekly, issues the following appeal:

"I call on all Nonconformists who can fight to set down their names in this hour of crisis and to enlist without delay. That Nonconformists are neither cowardly nor incapable when called to a righteous war, the glorious name of Oliver Cromwell sufficiently attests.

"That this is a most righteous and necessary war is a proposition which cannot be contested, for it is a war that was none of our seeking. We strove for peace to the last minute, if not to the last second, of the last hour, and we strove in vain. The contention was forced upon us. We went into this war because it involved the keeping of our most solemn and sacred obligations. We were bound by a treaty and we went forth in the cause of the smaller nations, and especially in the cause of Belgium, which has kept its troth with us so bravely.

"We entered the war because, as it increasingly appears, it was a war against barbarism of the most evil and remorseless kind, a war for freedom, civilization, and Christianity. Christian law has been treated by our opponents as of less than no account, and their code of conduct is infinitely baser than that of savages.

"We are now fighting for our very life as a nation. If we are subjugated by Germany we have no higher future before us than the life of a tributary province, harassed and humiliated at every point, a life so intolerable that death is infinitely preferred.

Death Wound to Democracy.

"In particular this is a war for the people. They have seen it and they perceive that the very existence of democracy, as it has flourished in this country, is threatened with a death wound. If we could imagine the war lords flushed with so stupendous a triumph as a prostrate Europe at their feet, no one would fail to see that the essential elements of an honorable, happy, and self-respecting life would be at an end. We are fighting for our children, as our fathers fought for us.

"When this war is over and peace arrives the world will enter on a day bright with promise for those who are to follow us. The result of this world-war may depend on a very slight preponderance of force on either side, and every man who can fight is wanted and wanted at once.

No Room for Cowards.

"Hitherto there has been no attempt to drive people, because it is felt that they can be led, and that when issues are set clearly before them they will abhor as infinitely worse than death the stain of cowardice. For the 'Order of the White Feather' there will soon be no room in our land."

REBUKES LONDON TIMES.

Asquith Also Says Drastic Legislation May Be Necessary.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Premier Asquith publicly reprimanded The London Times in the House of Commons this afternoon for having published the dispatch which created such excitement yesterday (Sunday) morning.

"The publication of this dispatch," said the Premier, "seems to me a regrettable exception to the patriotic reticence which the press as a whole has shown up to the present, and I trust it will not recur."

Mr. Asquith opposed the suggestion that correspondents be allowed to go to the front, but admitted that the public was entitled to prompt and authentic information as to what was happening there, and said that arrangements were being made which, he hoped, would prove adequate.

Reverting to The Times's dispatch, the Premier then said:

"It may become necessary to ask the House to pass some drastic legislation, which I shall be very loath to propose until the urgency becomes extreme."

The London Times on Sunday morning printed a dispatch from Amiens, in which the correspondent took a very pessimistic view of the situation from the point of view of the Allies.

GIFTS FOR BRITISH ARMY.

Government Accepts Big Food Offers from Alberta and Quebec.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 1.—The official Press Bureau in an announcement this morning says the Government has gratefully accepted an offer from the people of Alberta of 500,000 bushels of oats for the use of the army and from the Government of Quebec of 4,000,000 pounds of cheese.

PRINCE'S FAMILY IN FLIGHT?

Rumor That German Heir's Household Is at The Hague.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A correspondent of The London Daily News who has been traveling through Dutch Limberg has sent a dispatch saying it is believed there that the family of the German Crown Prince, Frederick William, has taken refuge at The Hague.

The story has not been reported from any other quarter.

TITLED BRITISHER HELD.

Sir James Sivewright Taken Prisoner While at Nuremberg.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Sir James Sivewright, who has been active in the administration of Cape Colony, has been arrested by the Germans at Nuremberg, where he was taking the cure, and is now held a prisoner of war.

The High Commissioner of the Union of South Africa in London has appealed to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin, to obtain the release of Sir James.

BALFOUR AIDING ASQUITH.

Ex-Premier and Premier to Speak at a Meeting in the Guildhall.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Premier Asquith and ex-Premier Balfour are to speak in the historic Guildhall of the City of London this week in an effort to encourage recruiting.

The Guildhall will be used as a recruiting station.

NOVELIST "AN ALIEN ENEMY."

Baroness von Hutten, American, Under British Surveillance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Baroness von Hutten, the novelist, who was formerly Miss Riddle of Erie, Penn., is in a peculiar predicament. She married a German, thus assuming German citizenship, but obtained a divorce six years ago, since when she has been living in England. She has never made any effort to resume her American citizenship, believing that the decree of the court in Munich which granted the divorce restored her American citizenship to her.

This is not so, and now she is compelled to register with the police as an alien enemy, the British Government treating her as a German. Under the regulations which are applied to all alien enemies here, she is prohibited from moving more than five miles from home without police permission, and must each day report to the police. She has endeavored to obtain relief by applying to the American Embassy, where she learned that the British Government's attitude was correct.

It appears that about the only thing she can do is to assume British citizenship or return to America, appear before a Federal Judge, and resume her American citizenship. The police, understanding her embarrassing situation, are kind in their treatment of her, but are compelled strictly to observe the regulations.

TROOP TRAIN IN PERIL.

Attempt to Wreck It Made Near Montreal Is Unsuccessful.

VALCARTIER, Quebec, Aug. 31.—An attempt to wreck a troop train on the Canadian Northern Railway about ninety miles east of Montreal by placing an iron rail across the tracks was made early yesterday morning, but failed, according to announcement made here this afternoon by Lieut. Col. Creelman, commander of the Twenty-first Battery of Montreal. Running more than forty miles an hour, the train brushed aside the obstruction into the ditch, and slowed down to a standstill a little further on.

The field hospitals have had much to do since the arrival here of the artillery, as many troopers unused to horses, have been injured by the animals kicking or stepping on them. No serious accidents have occurred, however.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 31.—The Canadian cruiser Niobe goes into active service tomorrow, sailing from Halifax on a short trial voyage to test and tune up her machinery, which has been overhauled after three years of idleness. The cruiser will shortly join the squadron of British cruisers which are patrolling the Atlantic Coast.

It is possible that she will be sent to Quebec to act as a convoy to the Princess Patricia light infantry and will accompany their troopship to a point in the Atlantic where they will join the ship and convoy from Bermuda, and proceed to England under the protection provided for the soldiers from Bermuda.

When the Canadian army division of 21,000 men leaves Valcartier in about three weeks, the Niobe will be one of the vessels assigned to the flotilla of troopships, which will number ten vessels.

CALLS BERMUDA GARRISON.

British to Replace the Regulars There with Canadian Volunteers.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 31.—Eight hundred British regulars will be withdrawn from service in Bermuda and replaced by an equal number of Canadian volunteers. Later, the Canadians may also be sent to the front in Europe.

The Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, so announced today in reviewing the Royal Canadian Regiment, which has been selected for service in Bermuda.

The date of the regiment's departure for Bermuda was not announced.

English Moratorium Extended.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons tonight that the moratorium would be extended for a month. It would be too risky, he said, to bring it to an end at once.

Ship Cargo Insurance Reduced.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The War Risks Insurance Committee today announced a reduction in the rate of ship cargo insurance to 2 guineas ($10) per cent. from the prevailing 3 guineas per cent., beginning tomorrow.

GERMANS SINGING AS SHIP WENT DOWN

Berlin Hears the Ariadne's Crew Was Mustered Aft Chanting a Hymn When Cruiser Sank.

PUTS DEATH TOTAL AT 73

German Writer Gives the British Credit for Heroic Work in Picking Up Wounded Sailors.

BERLIN, (via Copenhagen,) Aug. 31.)—An eye-witness of the loss of the German cruiser Ariadne and the German torpedo boat destroyer V 157 in the fighting between British and German warships off Heligoland on Friday relates the following story of the fight:

"The destroyer was surprised in a fog by a large number of British destroyers and submarines. When the speed of the German destroyer became affected by the English shells, it turned and confronted the enemy with the intention of fighting to the end. Her engines, however, soon completely failed her, and she was blown up to prevent capture. Her crew continued firing until the boat disappeared beneath the waves."

The writer acknowledges the efforts of the English seamen to save the German sailors, saying that despite the danger involved they launched their boats for this purpose.

"While this was in progress," he continues, "German ships approached the British forces and their boats and the German ships picked up survivors.

"The cruiser Ariadne arrived and followed the enemy, which retired westward, and followed another German ship fighting two British battle cruisers of the Lion class, which were greatly superior to the German.

"The Ariadne attacked gamely, but a shell plumped her boilers, putting half of them out of commission. Despite this the fight continued. The quarterdeck of the Ariadne took fire, but those of her guns that were still capable of being worked continued shooting. The enemy turned westward.

"The forecastle of the Ariadne was soon ablaze. Her magazine was flooded, but the gallant vessel was doomed. Her crew was mustered, and gave three cheers for the Emperor and sang the hymn 'The Flag and Germany Above All.'

"The sinking of the ship probably was due to the explosion of her magazine.

"The enemy vanished, and two German ships came up and rescued the survivors, among whom were a great number of wounded.

"Three officers and some seventy men were killed."

GERMAN SHELLS DIDN'T BURST.

Many Hit British Ships Harmlessly —Were Tossed Overboard.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 1.—The Daily Telegraph's Harwich correspondent gives further narratives of the Heligoland fight, gleaned from British sailors. They say that many of the German shells which made hits did not burst, and to that fact they attribute the comparative lightness of the British casualty list.

"There were five shells in the boiler of the ——," said one of them, mentioning the name of a destroyer. "If one of them had burst, well, it would have been all up with the ship."

"What did you do with them?" he was asked.

"Oh, we just shied them overboard. We've no room for such rubbish aboard our yacht."

In another instance it is related that a shell fell on the deck of a British ship. There was no immediate explosion. The sailors rushed at it and pushed it into the sea, a plucky act, but just what a sailor would do.

One incident has been described which shows that there is grit in some of the German sailors. I give it as nearly as possible in the the language of my informant.

"We were hard at it with a German cruiser," he said, "and she was in a bad way, on the point of sinking. We could see her decks were in an awful mess, and her stern was in flames. It had been shot away. We could see only one man on the forecastle, but he was a plucky one. He hoisted a flag, and it was still there when the ship went down. I suppose he went down with her."

DEFIANT GERMAN OFFICER.

Rescued by British Sailors, Insults Officer, Thrown Overboard.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HARWICH, Aug. 31. (Dispatch to The London Evening News.)—I heard of a grim little incident which is said to have occurred when the British boats were busy picking up German survivors of the fight in the Bight of Heligoland. A German officer was seen swimming, a line was thrown to him, and he was helped on board, but his first action was to spit in the face of the British officer in charge.

A British sailor immediately flung the German overboard, and another drowning German among the many within the boat's reach was helped into the vacant place.

CRUISER RAMS MINE LAYER.

Woman Describes Sinking of Trawler Sailing Under False Colors.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—In confirmation of the story that mines have been laid in the North Sea by vessels disguised as neutral fishing boats, a woman who arrived at London from Bergen today told of the sinking of such a mine layer by a British cruiser.

The ship on which she was traveling found itself one morning close to several British cruisers, one of which had caught a German trawler flying the Norwegian flag and engaged in laying mines.

According to this woman, the British commander gave the crew of the trawler three minutes in which to leave their vessel, and they came tumbling over the side of the passenger ship. Then, first backing up a bit, the cruiser rammed the offending trawler, and at the second attempt cut her in two, and she went to the bottom.

HEAR GUNS IN THE CHANNEL.

Heavy Cannonade Off French Coast Reported from Dover.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Heavy firing was heard at Dover this morning, which appeared to come from vessels along the French coast. The official bureau, it is announced, has no information on the subject.

JAPANESE LINER CHASED.

Speed Saved the Chiyo Maru from a German Cruiser.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The Japanese liner Chiyo Maru, which arrived here today, reported that on the night of Aug. 29 she was chased for four hours by a German cruiser, but escaped by crowding on all speed.

The cruiser appeared from the rear about 8:30 P. M., and threw a beam from her searchlight on the Chiyo. The liner's commander, Capt. Green, a British officer, detailed an extra force of stokers, and soon the ship was making twenty-one knots.

At this speed she began to draw away from her pursuer, and was able to keep out of range of the cruiser's bow chasers. Soon after midnight the last gleam of light from the cruiser was swallowed in the night, and the Chiyo shifted her course. She appeared off the American Coast this morning far north of the trade route, and hugged the three-mile limit to port.

The only German cruisers known to be in Pacific waters are the Leipzig and the Lurnberg, both of which are rated as able to make twenty-three knots an hour, but they had been long in southern waters when the war started, and must be foul, which is what the officers of the Chiyo believe enabled their vessel to escape.

Capt. Green estimated his position when the chase began as latitude 37.32 north, longitude 140.40.70 west.

Passengers on board the Chiyo reported that travel between Japan and all except American and Canadian ports had been suspended.

Packey McFarland, the Chicago pugilist, who was on his way around the world with his bride, could get no further than Yokohama, and was obliged to turn back. R. M. Dawlings, also an American, reached Vladivostok, but was unable to get transportation across Siberia and returned to Japan.

Still other passengers who had earlier been permitted to leave Vladivostok for St. Petersburg were four days in reaching Harbin, which normally is a day's journey. At Harbin the congestion of traffic caused by the movements of troops trains was such that they were forced to turn back. On their way to Vladivostok many troop trains passed them.

BRITISH MESSAGE TO A FOE.

Cable About Von Tirpitz's Son Passes Through Bryan's Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—"Your son has been saved and has not been wounded," was the comforting message that went from the State Department today to Admiral von Tirpitz, the Minister of Marine, in the German Government. It was signed by Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty of Great Britain, who requested the United States to forward it to Admiral von Tirpitz in Berlin through James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador there. The son of Admiral von Tirpitz was an officer on one of the German warships sunk by the British off Heligoland and was captured.

Secretary Bryan made public the text of the message from the head of the British Admiralty to the head of the German Admiralty, and smilingly remarked on the amenities of warfare. Such examples of personal consideration for an enemy are not uncommon. In the Spanish-American war, Admiral Cervera, the Commander of the Spanish Squadron at Santaigo, sent word to Rear Admiral Sampson, commanding the American fleet blockading that port, that Naval Constructor Hobson, who was captured after he had sunk the collier Merrimac in Santiago Harbor, was alive and uninjured.

ADRIATIC NOT A WARSHIP.

Liner Will Sail on Thursday—Guns Only for Protection.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The problem of determining whether the White Star liner Adriatic, which arrived in New York on Saturday from Europe with many American refugees, is an armed vessel of war is now before the Government for adjustment. The German Embassy has called attention to the fact that the Adriatic carries four guns. International law requires that a warship of a belligerent shall leave a neutral port within twenty-four hours after her arrival there.

The Collector of Customs at New York telegraphed the Treasury Department today that the Captain of the Adriatic reported that the guns were carried only for protection. The Adriatic's Captain said also, according to the telegram, that the vessel would leave New York on Sept. 3. In view of this assurance, it is likely that the Government will take no action in regard to the case.

William H. Ridgeway, manager of the steamship department of the International Mercantile Marine Company at 9 Broadway, said that the Adriatic would sail at noon on Thursday for Liverpool on her regular passenger schedule and would not call at Halifax or any other port on her way so far as they knew at present. The guns were carried for the protection of the ship in case she was attacked, he said.

GERMANS ADMIT LOSS OF 6,200.

Total of Casualties Made Public Includes 1,143 Killed.

BERLIN, Aug. 30, (via Copenhagen and London.)—The twelfth list of German losses was made public today. It contains 1,006 names.

The total of German casualties made public up to the present time is as follows: 1,143 dead, 3,326 wounded, and 1,761 missing.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Germans Force Back Left Wing of Allies—Threaten British Communications—Russians Push Forward Against Stubborn Resistance.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
BY AN ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The German Armies continue their hammering at the line of the Allies from Belfort to La Fere. Their strongly pressed turning movement continues its success against the Allies' left. The statement from Paris of a further withdrawal on the left of the Allies' line shows that the left of the French line has fallen back to the strongly fortified line of La Fere-Reims. The line occupied by the British seems to extend from La Fere to Villers, ten miles east of Amiens, their left wing being unsupported.

This line from Mezieres to Villers is being attacked by the four armies of Grank Duke Albrecht and Gens. von Hausen, von Buelow, and von Klug. Military authorities give 250,000 men as the limit of strength that can be controlled as one army. The German advance seems to have launched at the left half of the Allies' line a force of more than 700,000 men. Their rapid pursuit of the retreating forces of the Allies shows that the German invading armies are well controlled. While they have lost numbers to some extent, they have gained in morale. There is no reason to expect the Allies to stop a further advance by the German armies. The line now occupied by the Allies is weak on the left flank; a further retirement of the British forces would be a gain in strength rather than a loss. In the vicinity of Mezieres the salient position occupied by the Allies' lien is an unnatural one, unless their forces are here massed in unsual strength. A retirement behind the line of the Aisne River would here also add to the strength of their general position.

The Allies' line would then get the full value of the strongly fortified curtain from Reims to La Fere. In the decade after the Franco-Prussian War, France spent immense sums of money in constructing this fortified line for exactly the purpose that it is now called on to serve. The natural routes of advance on Paris for a German Army invading France from the Belgian border lie down the valleys of the Oise and Aisne Rivers. To bar these routes France constructed the two fortified districts of La Fere and Reims.

La Fere, on the River Oise, is defended by a line of detached forts twenty-five miles in perimeter, and by an inner line intermediate between the main line o fforts and the city. Reims is a great fortified camp, surrounded by a line of detached forts forty-five miles in circumference. An outlying fort of the Reims system also bars the Valley of the Marne at Epernay. The district between the fortresses of La Fere and Reims is guarded by five detached forts constructed on the edge of the plateau of St. Gobain, overlooking the La Fere-Reims railroad.

The defense plans of France provide for the garrisoning of this fortified line by troops drawn from the reserve organizations. The inclusion of this fortified curtain in the general defensive line of the Allies amounts to an appreciable reinforcement of their line.

The continued absence of a successful forward move at some point of the French line is most significant. The report given out that 600,000 reserves were called to the colors yesterday is almost unbelievable. If true it shows a serious failure on the part of the French General Staff to appreciate the strength of the blow that could be delivered by the German armies. The last band of the German Landwehr was called to the colors some time ago. It has been a matter of general knowledge that Germany could put in the field a much larger army than could France.

In short the position of the Allies is that they have massed their troops in the east, but have failed to break through the German defense. In the west they have been outflanked and overwhelmed and energetically pursued in their retreat. The British troops are now in danger of being cut off from their base at Havre. The successful advance of the Germans to the outskirts of Paris is not at all unlikely.

At the same time the Germans have not won the decisive victory that is necessary for the success of their campaign. The very fact of the retreat of the Allies without a rout is a voucher for the morale and discipline of their forces. Even a general retreat of the Allies to a line running from Paris east to the German border would have no decisive influence on the campaign. It must be remembered that success in war can come only with the destruction of an enemy's armies. The occupation of his capital or a portion of an enemy's territory can have influence only in so far as it reduces the resources that support his armies.

This same principle applies equally strongly to the invasion of Germany from the east. The occupation of East Prussia by the Russians can have only a secondary influence. Even the capture of Berlin would have no decisive influence on the outcome of the war.

Russians Threaten the Vistula.

The advance forces of the Russian invasion of East Prussia have now reached the outlying forts of the German defenses on the Vistula. At Dansic, Dirschau, Marienburg, Graudenz, Kulm, Fordon, and Thorn Germany has strongly defended the principal railroad crossings of the river. The Russians can force this line only with largely superior strength and at the expense of great losses in killed and wounded.

Further south, however, the Russian forces can cross the Vistula in their own country unopposed by German armies. This will give them the opening to advance down the left bank of the river to take the German defenses in the rear. This line of advance would also throw open routes down the valleys of the Netze and Welna Rivers, by which the Russian columns could pass north of the fortress of Posen and move forward against the fortified line of the Oder River on their way to Berlin.

The Austrian invasion of Poland proves to be a more important move than was indicated by the bulletins which were at first allowed to pass the censors. They have pushed forward to Kielce and Lublin in an advance that if pushed further will threaten the left wing of a Russian Army advancing through Poland. This may call for the diversion of some of the Russian forces from the north to push back the Austrian invasion. The result would be a delay in the Russian campaign in Germany.

At the same time, by continuing the energetic pressing of the advance of the southern Russian Army into Galicia, the Russians, by successes in this field of operations, can aid in forcing a withdrawal of the Austrian Armies from Poland. The latest dispatches from London state that the Russians are successfully following this plan of operations.

MANY STRANDED ARRIVE IN LONDON

Ballroom of the Savoy Hotel Again Requisitioned by Relief Committee.

NEGROES IN THE CROWD

Members of Minstrel Troupes That Had Been Performing on the Continent—Most of Them "Broke."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—It was necessary today because of the influx of Americans from the Continent yesterday for the committee of Americans resident in London to make use again of the big ballroom of the Savoy Hotel, which was given up a few days ago, when it was thought that the business could be conducted in smaller rooms.

It was a motley crowd that gathered there, including scores of negroes, many of whom had been in minstrel shows in Berlin and other Continental cities. They were all desirous of getting back to America as soon as possible, agreeing unanimously that, once they reached the United States, they would never leave it again. To all steerage passage home was given.

There were scores also of German-Americans, in most cases without any money. It was, in fact, the most "broke" batch of stranded Americans who have appeared so far. Their predicament was made the more conspicuous by their luxurious surroundings and the well-dressed women and men who also visited the committee.

Thinking England a good place in which to remain indefinitely, some Americans have been canceling steamship tickets, but the committeemen strongly advise their countrymen not to remain any longer than is necessary to get passage home.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Among the Americans who reached London from the Continent today were President Hibben of Princeton University, President Alderman of the University of Virginia, Richard Cleveland, son of the late ex-President Cleveland; Moore Gates of Princeton, Henry S. Hall, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass.; H. N. Arrowsmith, also of Cambridge, and James Spratt of Florida.

800 ON THE ROCHAMBEAU.

Passengers Coming in Steerage Have Same Privileges as Others.

HAVRE, Aug. 30, (via Paris, Aug. 31.)—The French Line steamer Rochambeau sailed today with 800 Americans.

Few complaints were heard from the passengers regarding the "glorified steerage." Those who are compelled to take quarters there have the same privileges as other passengers.

Americans coming from Switzerland gave interesting accounts of the situation there. Edwin Beach of New York said:

"Great praise must be given to the American Consul General, David F. Wilber, and his staff for their untiring efforts on behalf of Americans needing help at Zurich."

Mrs. F. E. Bradley of New Haven said the trip from Geneva had been most tedious. "But we didn't mind it," she said. "We were so glad to get away. The greatest feeling of unrest pervades the whole of Switzerland. When we arrived at Lyons we found many trains bearing Americans and Englishmen. All sang their national anthems, and as a climax a man standing on top of a packing box waved the French flag and sang the 'Marseillaise.' All joined in the chorus, and the scene altogether was a most impressive one."

LONDON EMBASSY BUSY.

Ambassador Page and His Staff Have Many Problems to Decide.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Ambassador Page and the United States Embassy staff need the wisdom of Solomon and the patience of Job to deal with the multitudinous problems which daily confront them in the embassy mailbag:

The embassy offices are still open practically night and day. One Secretary is always in attendance, to handle communications from the Foreign Office and other urgent matters. The Ambassador returns to the office from his residence nearly every night. The telegraphic staff is on duty until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning.

A very large number of communications arise from the detention of merchant ships at ports other than those to which they were consigned. Although the British Committee on Diverted Cargoes, of which the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, is Chairman, has laid down certain main rules to govern such cases, in regard to nearly all some complication arises which needs special consideration.

The embassy now has frequently half a dozen cases to decide in one morning, each of which would in normal times take half a day to consider. For instance, a British-owned boat may be brought into Falmouth with a perishable cargo consigned by an American firm from New York to a Dutch merchant at Rotterdam. The Captain wires for instructions to the owners in London, who forbid him to proceed, as they are unable to obtain insurance for the voyage up the Channel. Quick action is necessary, as otherwise the cargo would be likely to become a loss for the Americans.

Although fewer visitors are now presenting themselves at the embassy offices, the staff still has to devote a good deal of time to this side of the problem. Many prove to be persons who are endeavoring to profit by the abnormal occasion. A negro who had been twenty years a resident here applied for aid to return, blandly explaining when questioned that he thought he would like to see the old folks at home.

The Foreign Office has notified the United States Ambassador that no subjects of countries at war with England will be allowed for the next month or more to return to the Continent. If, however, they are able to show that they are bona fide residents of the United States, who have declared their intention to become naturalized, they will be allowed to go to America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Jordan Herbert Stabler of Baltimore, who has recently been attached to the Latin-American division of the State Department, has been appointed an Assistant Secretary to the American Embassy at London. He will sail for England tomorrow.

The addition of Mr. Stabler to the embassy force is a result of the heavy work entailed upon the embassy on account of the war.

The American diplomatic establishments in London, Rome, Paris, Berlin, The Hague, and Brussels have all been overwhelmed with work. They have been helped to some extent by the volunteer services of Americans in Europe. Charles H. Sherrill of New York, formerly Minister to Argentina, has been serving as a volunteer at The Hague, and other former diplomats are aiding in other cities.

$500,000 FOR REFUGEES.

Chief Clerk Wilmeth in London with Authority to Disburse It.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—James L. Wilmeth, Chief Clerk of the United States Treasury Department, arrived today from Berlin. He has authority from Washington to transfer to American refugees here $500,000 which has been deposited at Washington by their friends.

The payments will now proceed uninterruptedly, to the huge delight of the straitened beneficiaries.

QUEENSTOWN IS REOPENED.

Port Again Available for Homeward-Bound Americans.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—As a result of representations made by the American Embassy, the port of Queenstown has been reopened to Americans who desire to embark there for the United States.

TOURISTS SAFE IN DENMARK.

Banks Honor Letters of Credit—Steamships Sail on Schedule.

COPENHAGEN, (via London,) Aug. 31.—The American Legation and Consulate here are in receipt of hundreds of telegrams inquiring regarding the safety of friends and relatives. The Consul General, Edward B. Winslow, said today:

"Conditions are now normal in Denmark, and Americans having letters of credit and checks have no difficulty in getting money from the Danish banks. Ships are sailing on schedule for the United States, and the channel between Denmark and Germany is open. Americans with passports have no trouble in traveling back and forth."

C. T. BRADY ON THE ANCONA.

Vessel Sails from Naples with 134 Americans on Board.

ROME, Aug. 31.—The steamer Ancona has sailed from Naples with 134 Americans on board. One of them is Cyrus Townsend Brady.

At Genoa the steamer Antilles is preparing to sail with a number of Americans, including Philip Collins of Philadelphia.

GENOA, Aug. 31.—The steamer Re d'Italia sailed for New York today with 211 Americans on board.

Reservists Delude British Officials.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 31. (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Several German reservists coming from America said that they evaded British surveillance at Gibraltar by pretending they were Italian citizens. Thus they did not give their pledge not to fight against the Triple Entente.

France Has Gathered Good Harvest.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The commission charged by the Government to supervise the agricultural interests of France reports that the harvest has been gathered everywhere under favorable circumstances. The wheat crop is estimated at about the average, and the other crops promise well, including wine.

COMMUNIQUE!

We have not raised, nor will we raise the price of White Rock, the mineral water de luxe.

A bountiful supply of this health preserving water is arriving from the spring every day. We will continue to deliver it at the usual price.

The American public that likes a snappy, healthful water may feel assured of securing White Rock water continuously. It is the table water par excellence. It blends incomparably with light wines and liquors.

White Rock
MINERAL SPRINGS Co.
100 BROADWAY N.Y

TAKE 60 RESERVISTS ON AMERICAN SHIPS

British Naval Vessels Search Two Pacific Mail Liners Near Hongkong.

WASHINGTON NOT WORRIED

Action Considered Legal If in Three-Mile Limit—Otherwise a Disputed Question.

HONOLULU, Aug. 31.—The American liners Manchuria and China of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Oriental fleet were halted by British warships off Hongkong and forced to surrender sixty German and Austrian reservists bound from the Philippines for the European war, according to Capt. Thompson and Purser Landers of the China, which arrived here today, bound for San Francisco.

The Germans and Austrians, officers of the China say, before starting on their journey sought and received assurances from Washington that they could not be molested on an American registered vessel. They then took passage for San Francisco by way of Hongkong, Shanghai, Nakasaki, and Honolulu.

On arriving off Hongkong, the vessels were halted by ships of the British fleet, the passengers were summoned for inspection and required to give their nationality at the call of the purser's roll.

Those who appeared to be Germans or Austrians and could not prove otherwise were taken in a navy tender to Stonecutter's Island for detention. Two Germans aboard the China claimed Swiss citizenship and were not held. All German residents of Hongkong have been held, Capt. Thompson reports. Manila newspapers of Aug. 8, arriving here, confirm the Captain's story.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—State Department officials did not regard as unusual the reported removal of German and Austrian reservists from American ships off Hongkong, provided the incident occurred within the three-mile limit of the British port. Inasmuch as Hongkong is under British jurisdiction, her warships could arrest the nationals of any belligerent within territorial waters.

What might be the view of the United States if the reservists were taken from American vessels on the high seas is undetermined. State Department officials said today that the question had not been brought up. The right of search for contraband cargoes on the high seas is given by all nations to belligerent ships; but the right to take a passenger from a neutral ship on the high seas has long been in dispute, and no official of the department was willing to express an opinion.

8,000 HELD IN CAMP.

Prince Salm-Salm Among Prisoners at Johannesburg.

CAPE TOWN, via London, Aug. 31.—The work of gathering Austrian and German reservists from the different parts of the Union of South Africa and holding them as prisoners of war has been proceeding for a fortnight. About 8,000 of them are now detained in a special camp at Johannesburg.

Prince Salm-Salm and several other officers have special quarters in Bloemfontein. Prince Salm-Salm is a Captain in the Prussian cavalry.

LETTERS FROM THE DYING.

Many Forwarded by Our Paris Embassy to Relatives of Germans.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The American Embassy here is in daily receipt of letters written by dying German soldiers, forwarded to it by the French Government for transmission to Germany.

One is from a German aviator who had fallen into the hands of the French. This man wrote:

"Good-bye, dear father and mother. My leg has been crushed. The French officers are very kind."

A postscript to this letter, added by a French officer, reads:

"At this point the brave fellow died. Please forward this to his parents."

Chimneys Fireplaces and Fuel-Burning Apparatus

Fire Risk from these sources should be guarded against by periodic cleaning, inspection and repairs.

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
320 Pulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REFUGEES TELL OF SUFFERINGS—NEWS PLEASES VON BERNSTORFF

RED CROSS ENGAGES THE LINER HAMBURG

Under Stars and Stripes She Will Leave Brooklyn for War Zone on Saturday.

FUND PASSES $50,000 MARK

Women Prominent in Society Appeal for Money for an American Hospital in Paris.

The Hamburg of the Hamburg-American Line has been chartered by the American Red Cross Society to transport American doctors and nurses going to the war zone. Renamed the Red Cross, she will sail from the Bush Terminal Stores in Brooklyn on Saturday, manned entirely by Americans and flying the American flag, the substitution of the American flag for the German being made by special authorization of Congress. All the officers will be retired officers of the United States Navy, and every member of the medical staff, numbering 30 physicians and nearly 100 nurses, will be an American-born citizen of the United States.

Ambassador Jusserand of France and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, notified the Red Cross that their Governments gladly would recognize the neutrality of the ship, although the owners were German.

The announcement that the Hamburg had been selected was made late yesterday, and immediately afterward the Hamburg-American Line gave orders to hurry all preparations for the ship's sailing. The liner will be repainted white, and around the upper part of her hull will be painted the brilliant red band of the International Red Cross. From the foremast will flutter the flag of the Red Cross and the insignia of the society will be painted prominently on the funnel.

The ship will be commanded by Capt. Armistead. On her arrival at the first British port Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, a former division commander of the Atlantic Fleet and for many years Supervisor of New York Harbor, will join the liner and assume command, to remain in charge until the voyage of succor is ended. The other officers will be Commander John S. Doddridge, Commander E. H. Delaney, Lieut. Gilford Young, Chief Boatswain H. M. Wogan, Chief Boatswain S. S. Sullivan, Boatswain J. Burns, and Chief Engineer W. P. Davis.

The Hamburg, which for years has been in the New York-Mediterranean service, is of 8,452 tons register and was built at Stettin, Germany, in 1900. She was given to the Red Cross, charter free, by the Hamburg-American Line, the society agreeing to defray all operating expenses and to return the ship to that line on the completion of the Red Cross services in Europe.

Loading Medical Supplies.

The loading of the liner will begin immediately, and already a large part of the medical and surgical supplies, foods, and delicacies are at the Bush Terminal. The cargo, it is said, will be sufficient to fill the holds, and when the liner sails she will be the most completely equipped Red Cross ship that ever sailed on a mission of mercy to any part of the world.

Miss Mabel Boardman, Chairman of the National Committee of the Red Cross, who is expected in New York from Washington this morning, will assist in the fitting out of the expedition. Robert W. De Forest, Vice President of the National Red Cross, also will aid in the fitting, as will also Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, and other members of the New York branch of the society.

Following are the American surgeons who will sail on the Red Cross:

Directors of the ten units, Drs. Reynold M. Kirby-Smith, Sewanee, Tenn.; Roades Fayerweather, Baltimore; William S. Magill, New York; Robert W. Hinds, Buffalo; Edward H. Egbert, Washington; Charles H. Sanders, Washington; Cary A. Snoddy, Knoxville, Tenn.; John D. Bartlett, Chicago; Howard W. Beal, Worcester, Mass., and Bial F. Bradbury, Norway, Me.

Assistants, (two assigned to each unit:) Drs. John A. C. Colston and M. H. Todd, Baltimore; Louis C. Spencer and H. C. Slack, Baltimore; Philip Newton and Paul H. Zinkhan, Washington; Fred W. Eastman, New York, and others; Dr. M. Shaw, Baltimore; Brown S. McClintic, Peru, and Arthur M. Zinkhan, Washington; J. F. Spearman, Baltimore, and Grover A. C. Stem, Washington; Fred G. Benton, New York, and Walcott Denison, St. Louis; Russell A. Jewell, Cleveland, and John C. Greer, Shenandoah, Penn.; V. N. Leonard, Baltimore, and William T. Fitzsimons, New York; R. H. Newman, Knoxville, Tenn., and John Lancer, New York.

The Red Cross Unit which has been assigned to duty with the Servian forces will sail from New York on the Greek liner Ioannina on Sept. 8. This unit will be composed of Dr. Edward Ryan, Dr. William P. Donovan, and Dr. William P. Ahern, all of New York. At Salonika they will be met by Mme. Grouitch, the wife of the Servian Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Subscriptions of the Day.

The subscriptions to the European Fund acknowledged by Mr. Schiff yesterday amounted to $1,573, making the total raised by the New York branch $50,937. The day's list follows:

Through Staats-Zeitung	$807	E. F. Carter	2
Mrs. John I. Kane	250	Helen K. Carpenter	10
B. Hochschild	200	Elsie Dominick	10
G. B. McClellan	150	Fidel, Fred, Bertha, and Anna Huber	10
Mrs. C. S. Smith	100	Mrs. S. T. Cammie	5
Lilla H. Wheeler	50	Charles Boston	5
Marian Hague	50	Mrs. H. D. Janes	5
W. L. K.	25	I. M. B.	5
Miss Seward	25	Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Horne	5
Mrs. E. S. Robert	25	Edith K. Daniels	5
C. D. DuBois	25	Kate Gaffney	5
Mrs. J. E. Borne	25	A Friend	2
Mary B. Bristol	25	M. H.	2
Trafiel Marble Co.	20	Mrs. C. E. Lewis	2
Herman Joseph	15	F. S. W.	2
Caroline S. Brownson	12	Anonymous	1
C. W. M.	10	D.	1
C. I. I.	10	Ida Santelice	1
Edith M. Hadley	10	Therese Retser	1
C. L. Nevins	10	Marie Woltram	1
Dorothea C. Morris	10	Reader of Hebrew Standard	1
Mrs. Joseph Waite	10		
M. R. Hubbs	10		
David H. Joseph	10	Total	$1,573

An appeal for aid in the equipment of the American Hospital in Paris, was made from the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., as follows:

The American Hospital in Paris has undertaken to provide at least a thousand beds to care for wounded soldiers and the French Government has placed the new building of the Lycee Pasteur at the disposal of the hospital for that purpose.

This annex, known as the Ambulance Hospital, will be equipped and supported by Americans, and the efficient staff of the hospital, composed of American doctors and nurses, will be in charge of it. American men and women in Paris have volunteered to assist them and are already serving.

They are in immediate need of funds and have asked us to raise $250,000. We urgently beg for your help. The occasion is a crucial one, and what is done now will be of more advantage than if postponed to a later date.

Contributions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street.

The signers of the appeal are Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Robert Bacon, wife of the former Ambassador to France; Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, widow of the Ambassador to the Court of St. James; Mrs. L. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Edward Brandegee, Mrs. Lloyd Brice, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. S. B. Bertron, Mrs. F. L. Chapin, Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. Clarence Barton Hepburn, Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Mrs. F. A. Sayles, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Bayard Thayer, Mrs. Richard Townsend, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Miss Maude Wetmore, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Belgium's Dire Need.

Robert W. de Forest, Vice President of the American Red Cross, who arrived home from Europe last Saturday, called attention yesterday to the appalling conditions in Belgium, "a little land," he added, "that through no fault of its own is being made the graveyard of Europe."

"But please remember," said Mr. de Forest, "that above all things the Red Cross knows no nationality, and its mission is to relieve suffering and distress in all countries. Under all conditions and at all times it must be in the very highest sense of the word an absolutely neutral organization. Our only nationality is that of human suffering and distress, and to relieve that suffering to the utmost is the aim of the Red Cross.

"The greatest suffering the Red Cross will be called upon to minister to will not be that of the firing line, but that in the homes of the poor, left destitute as a result of the men being called to the colors. We must keep in mind that the men have all gone to the front, that the mills and factories and other industries are stopped, and the hotels closed. Railroads, telegraphs, telephones and other public utilities are being used practically entirely for military purposes. In other words, all industries have ceased as a result of this frightful conflict.

"In the United States we have absolutely no idea of the situation in Europe. It is a calamity that is almost inconceivable.

"I feel more sympathy, if possible, for the Belgians than for any of the other belligerents. The people of that little country are in the pitiful position of having absolutely nothing to gain and everything to lose. Their country is being made the European graveyard, and if a preference is to be shown in our activities I think that preference should be in the behalf of the suffering people of Belgium."

Referring to his experiences in Europe Mr. de Forest said the thing that had impressed him most was that Americans knew how to get together when a great emergency arose.

"This ability to get together and get together quickly," said Mr. de Forest, "I have never seen equaled anywhere as it was in Europe immediately following the breaking out of war. The American committees in London, Paris, Berlin, Berne, The Hague, in fact in all the European centres and capitals, worked with splendid teamwork, the members pooling their money and helping any American who was able to produce the needed credentials. In London, within two days after England declared war, the American committee was in full working order and in a position to help all countrymen who were in need of quick assistance. The other committees on the Continent did just as good work.

Defrauded Paris Bankers.

"In Paris, for instance, the local branch of J. P. Morgan & Co. extended every courtesy and every aid to Americans, and in this connection I am sorry to say that among the checks given to this banking house were enough spurious ones to total about $3,700. I cannot conceive of a more despicable thing than the taking advantage of a great calamity in such a way as this.

"Too much cannot be said in praise of the work of American Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consulars officials since the beginning of the war. Mr. Page in London, Mr. Herrick in Paris, Judge Gerard in Berlin, Dr. van Dyck at The Hague, Mr. Whitlock in Brussels, in fact all of our representatives, did everything in their power to assist their countrymen. They are a wonderfully efficient set of men and nothing we can say will be too high praise for them. Time and time again I heard instances of our Ambassadors and Ministers going into their own pockets to help some fellow-American who needed help and had to have it quickly."

Mr. de Forest showed a letter his son, Henry L. de Forest, had just received from a relative in Munich. The writer said that there were about 2,000 Americans in Munich and a committee appointed among them was doing splendid work. One of the members of the Munich committee was Dr. Garfield, President of Williams College.

SAYS PORTE WILL KEEP OUT.

Turkey Has So Assured Britain, Ambassador at London Declares.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—European statesmen are awaiting with the keenest anxiety the next step by the Turkish Government. There are strong indications that the Porte is preparing for action, taking the side of Germany in the war.

At the Ottoman Embassy today, however, it was declared that Turkey had no intention whatever of going to war. The embassy already had denied the report of German officers entering Turkey, as well as making the general statement that the Porte had no intention of participating in the war, assurances whereof, it is stated, have been given to Great Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—A. Rustem Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, asserted today that he had no advices from the Turkish Government indicating whether that nation intended to participate in the European war. He added, however, that he had not been in communication, with his Government for several days, and had not been able to get messages through to Constantinople.

Djelal Bey, the Turkish Consul General in New York, said yesterday that he was without recent official advices from Constantinople, but he was still of the opinion that his country was not contemplating war. Turkey, he added, had just passed through two disastrous wars, and he did not believe she would permit herself to be drawn into the present conflict. He was confident, he said, that Turkey would remain strictly neutral.

VOLLEY HIT HIS AEROPLANE

But German Aviator Completed His Scouting Trip Safely.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The following letter from a German military aviator to his parents is printed in a recent issue of The Brandenburger Zeitung:

"Last Saturday night, while our company still lay in garrison, I received orders to start on a flight into the enemy's country at daybreak the following morning. The assignment was as follows: From the garrison over a French fortress into France, thence westward to Maas to spy out land for French lines of communication, and to fly back the entire distance of 300 kilometers, (about 186 miles.)

"By way of preparation maps of the whole region were minutely studied till midnight. Next morning at cockcrow our Gotha-Taube rolled across the city square, then rose and headed westerly. In half an hour we had reached an altitude of 1,200 meters (3,937 feet) above the town. Then we headed for the French border, and immediately my observer, First Lieut. A., called my attention to little black puffs of smoke, and I knew at once we were being fired at by hostile artillery, so climbed to 2,000 meters, (7,874 feet.)

"Next we noticed that three of the enemy's aeroplanes were pursuing us, but we soon outdistanced and lost sight of them. Later we heard that two of the enemy's aeroplanes had been brought down by our artillery. Both hands of one of the pilots were said to have been blown away by a shot.

"With a threefold 'Hurrah!' we now flew over the border toward a battlefield of the war of 1870-71, which we reached without any further untoward incidents. Here we noticed long columns of troops marching from the south toward the northeast. We circled around the place and then started toward Maas.

"We were now continuously fired upon. I saw, among other things, how a battalion of infantry stopped in the street and aimed at us. Silently and quietly we sat in our Taube and wondered what would happen next. Suddenly I noticed a faint quivering throughout the whole aeroplane; that was all. As I saw later, one of the planes had four holes made by rifle bullets, but without changing our course on we flew."

REFUGEES SUFFER ON ITALIAN LINER

Those Arriving on the San Giovanni Were Packed in Steerage and Ate Poor Food.

DELAYED SHIP'S ARRIVAL

Officers Wouldn't Come In on Sunday for Fear Money for Passages Wouldn't Be Paid.

Three liners arrived yesterday from Europe bringing home 1,677 Americans who had been unable to get their letters of credit or checks cashed. In many cases the travelers were entirely without funds until they received assistance from the United States Embassies. The Italian liner San Giovanni arrived first at her pier in Brooklyn with 677 passengers, of whom all but twenty-six were in the steerage, called by courtesy the second cabin. From Glasgow 833 persons arrived on the Columbia. The last liner to get here was the Minnehaha from London. She had 167 first cabin passengers.

Those who arrived on the San Giovanni complained bitterly of the quarters and food provided for them. This liner was the first of three steamships chartered at Naples under the guarantee of the United States Embassy at Rome to bring refugees back. The cabin was fitted to accommodate sixteen persons, but the agents of the line at Naples managed to squeeze in twenty-six. The rest of the 651 men and women were lodged on the steerage decks. The quarters of the women on the lower decks were boarded up and they could not open the ports, and the men in the upper steerage slept in wooden bunks divided by burlap curtains. As the steamship went 200 miles south of her usual course, it was said, the heat was very oppressive. The passengers asserted that the San Giovanni sighted Sandy Hook on Saturday night and was reported by the marine observer, but she put to sea again, because her officers feared that $33,000 of the passage money guaranteed to the line would not be paid on Sunday.

R. Grohe, Actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company, who was in charge of the financial arrangements on board, sent a wireless message to the Collector of the Port, and Martin Vogel, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, arranged with members of the American Bankers' Association to have ample money at Pier 62, Brooklyn, when the ship arrived. Those who paid their fares in Italy lost $10 because they had to pay 10 per cent. premium for gold.

Dr. Dickson L. Moore of Columbus, Ohio, who was a member of the American Relief Committee in Rome, said that he had met several persons in Rome and Naples who had been in the war zone.

"One man I met in Naples who had come from Berlin," Dr. Moore said, "told me that he was eating in one of the big restaurants in Berlin on the night after war with Russia had been declared. The orchestra included the Russian national anthem in a medley and the infuriated guests rushed at the musicians and killed four of them, including the conductor."

The Anchor liner Columbia brought 332 first, 868 second, and 133 steerage passengers, of whom all except 40 in the steerage, were American refugees. William Paar, a German by birth, who was on his way to Prescott, Ariz., with his wife to fill a contract with a mining corporation, was allowed to sail from Glasgow after signing a parole not to take up arms against Great Britain. Capt. John Black of the Columbia said he did not sight a ship on the voyage until he got to Nantucket Lightship, when he was signaled by a British cruiser.

Capt. Frank H. Claret of the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, which arrived with 167 first cabin passengers from London, said he was aroused at 3 o'clock yesterday morning just east of Nantucket by two bright searchlights, which were thrown upon his ship suddenly. This was followed by the Morse signal, "What ship is that?"

"I answered," said Capt. Claret, "with the same query:

"'What ship is that?' and got the answer:

"'That is what I am asking you.'

"I gave the name of the ship, number and destination, and then my own name as commander, and the night became as dark as before."

L. C. Van Riper of New York, who was traveling through Germany in an automobile with his wife when the mobilization started, said that his chauffeur, David Thomas, spoke German so badly that he was arrested three times as a Russian spy in Hanover, where the excitement was very keen, as they had hanged six spies on the day Mr. Van Riper arrived. He managed to get a passport finally for Thomas from Ambassador Gerard in Berlin, and got his car out by buying up all the benzine in the garages in Berlin and Hanover. He left the automobile at Groningen, Holland, with a friend.

PREDICTS A WHEAT FAMINE.

Lord Milner Draws Attention to Shortage the War Will Cause.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 1.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"A timely warning to prepare against the inevitable shortage in the world's supply of foodstuffs is given by Lord Milner, who points out that, although the present harvest is abundant, an immense decrease in production in 1915 must result from the fact that all the able-bodied males of France, Germany, Austria, and Russia are now engaged in fighting.

"Of the 650,000,000 quarters of wheat and rye annually produced throughout the world 350,000,000 come from these countries, and the other producing countries cannot possibly make up the deficiency.

"Lord Milner predicts that in the latter half of next year, if not before, all the nations which live on wheat and rye will be competing fiercely for a share in the diminished supply."

BIG WHEAT SHIPMENT.

The Myra Fell Leaves Philadelphia with 110,000 Bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—One of the largest cargoes of wheat and flour to leave this port since the outbreak of the war in Europe was shipped on the British steamship Myra Fell today for Leith, Scotland. The vessel carries 1,002,000 pounds of flour and nearly 110,000 bushels of wheat.

The Italian steamship Fert also sailed today with 7,746 tons of coal for ports in Italy.

Czar's Cousin a Red Cross Nurse.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Among the Red Cross nurses who were at the Eastern Railroad Station when wounded soldiers came from Peronne and Guise were Mme. Verola, cousin of the Emperor of Russia; her daughter, Countess Mornyoff, and Princess Ghika. Many society women were also present and prepared food for the wounded soldiers.

AMBASSADOR HAPPY OVER GERMAN NEWS

Von Bernstorff Hears Kaiser's Army Has Captured 30,000 Russian Prisoners.

TELLS MORE OF LOUVAIN

But Denies That He Asserted That the War Had Been Won.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, was smiling when he received the newspaper reporters late yesterday afternoon.

"You seem very much pleased by something," one reporter said.

"Well, 30,000 Russian prisoners captured is not so bad," the Ambassador asserted.

"But the Russians say they were victorious," was suggested.

"According to precedent in this war I have to leave it to you which to believe," rejoined Count von Bernstorff. "The official German Government telegram says that about 30,000 Russian prisoners, including many high officers, were captured in the battles at Ortelsburg, Hohenstein, and Tannenburg. Another telegram I have received has been somewhat garbled, so that the latter part is not clear. It reads:

A Rotterdam newspaper correspondent was an eye-witness of the perfidious attack of the population of Louvain on the German troops. Franc tireurs shot with mitrailleuses. An officer of the general staff was found with his throat cut. In Longwy machines for the fabrication of dumdum cartridges were found.

"Then these words follow, which are not understandable: 'Evacuated—French garrison—50,000.' I do not know what these mean."

Won't Discuss Sale of Ships.

"France and England are said to have protested against the sale of the Hamburg-America ships to this country," a reporter said.

"That," said the Ambassador, "is something I know nothing about. I have no interest in the question, as the shipping companies are private concerns. As to the status of the wireless question, the only point is whether the Tuckerton (N. J.) station is to be reopened. I haven't heard of anything to that effect. If there has been a decision to reopen the station it may have been the result of the negotiation of the lawyer for the American company with the department of the Government that has the matter in charge. Tuckerton was the only place from which we could send anything."

Asked what he thought of the reported uprising of Polish regiments, the Ambassador said:

"I have read in the newspapers that the Grand Duke Nicholas has said that the Poles could not be treated magnanimously because of their disloyalty. There is nothing further to say about the reports of Belgian atrocities. I merely call your attention to the telegram I have quoted. These Belgian atrocities merely seem a repetition of what used to be called Congo atrocities; I have never had any other viewpoint since the beginning. Why every person I have seen who has come from Germany has said to me, 'Have you heard of those awful Belgian atrocities?' So, you see, there are two sides to the 'atrocity' question."

Several Germans have left New York in the last few days for Canada, some of whom have been in business in that country.

"I do not see why Germans go back into Canada," said the Ambassador, "as King George has issued a proclamation that no Englishman shall do business with any German. I don't see what a German can do in Canada. The two German Consuls we had in the country have been expelled. I think Germans are allowed to remain in Canada, but to tell the truth, I don't know anything about it."

Count von Bernstorff had no comment to make upon the surrender of Apia, Samoa. In one of the afternoon papers he was quoted as saying that the war had been won by the Germans. This was the language attributed to him:

The war is won. The coalition has been defeated in Western Europe. German defeat on land is now out of the question. The aims of the German General Staff have been attained. The Allies have been so badly and so suddenly worsted that Germany is free to withdraw, as she has begun to do, great numbers of men to ward off the Russian invasion.

"What I did say," said the Ambassador, "was that it has always been the intention of the General Staff of the German Army to withdraw troops from France when the French troops were beaten. The more troops are withdrawn from France, the more the proof is that the French are beaten. I have no information about the reported withdrawal of German troops through Belgium except what I have read in the newspapers. If, as I have been told, the number was one corps, that would be insignificant as compared with the twenty-five in the field."

"Then there are twenty-five German army corps in the invading force?"

"I am not sure about the number, but I think there are about that."

One of the reporters drew Count von Bernstorff's attention to a letter published in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, which, discussing the page interview with the Ambassador published in the TIMES supplement on Sunday, and the Ambassador's statement that Germany had always been the friend of the United States, mentioned the alleged instances to the contrary, one at Manila Bay and the other at Vera Cruz. The Ambassador read the clipping carefully.

"I cannot go into controversies," he said. "I have to give my opinion, and then if I am attacked, then I'm attacked, that's all. My object is to put the news of the German Government before the people of this country. It is the only way we have. I am the only person in the world who is in a position to put our case before the American public, while other countries every day are sending here hundreds of telegrams.

Defends Airship Attacks.

"The question of attacking Paris with bombs from airships is just the same as attacking Antwerp in that manner," said the Ambassador. "Paris is the strongest fortress in the world. If art treasures in the Louvre or elsewhere in Paris were injured by attack from airships the French would be to blame for making their capital into a fortress.

"Berlin is not a fortress, London is not a fortress, nor is St. Petersburg or Washington. Brussels was not. Paris, on the other hand, is.

"I do not believe Italy will go to war. The Italian Premier only a day or two ago announced Italy's neutrality. As for the naval affair sof Turkey I know nothing. But if she should join in this war as an ally of Germany, the latter has a perfect right to supply Turkey with naval officers."

When the attention of the Ambassador was called to the fact that the United States did not sack Vera Cruz because of the sniping at its sailors and marines by Mexicans, the Ambassador said:

"The case of Germany is entirely different in regard to Louvain. Germany is fighting for her very existance, and her position now is very different from that of the United States in Mexico."

British Consul Scornful

Before it was known that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, had denied giving the interview published yesterday in the evening newspapers, in which he was reported to have said that Germany had won the war, Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, the British Consul General in New York, was questioned on the matter. His response was:

"At times it is far more dignified to remain silent than to burst into public print at the wild sayings of this remarkable Count. It is beneath my notice and I do not care to discuss this statement. I prefer to let the Count 'stew his own goose,' to use a common German expression, and I will not commit myself further on the topic."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, telegraphed Secretary Bryan today from New York that in the event of the investment of Paris by the Germans he would make every effort to obtain safe passage for Americans from Paris through the German lines.

APPEAL FOR BRITISH FUND.

American Women in England Seek Money Here for Wounded.

T. C. Glen Coats, eldest son of Sir Thomas Glen Coats, head of the thread firm of J. & P. Coats, and John Moffatt, brother-in-law of King George's hereditary standard bearer for Scotland, have arrived from England to make an appeal for money for the relief of sufferers from the war. The contributions will be added to the fund which will be administered by a committee of American women, including Lady Arthur Paget the Duchess of Marlborough, Mrs. Astor, Lady Lowther, Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, and Lady Randolph Churchill.

Mr. Moffatt has a letter from Lady Arthur Paget authorizing him to collect subscriptions for the American Women's War Relief Fund, and a letter from Joseph A. Pease, a member of Parliament from Rotherham, which says:

I can assure all those who respond to your appeal that their generous contributions will be turned to good account and that our organization for the provision of the sick and wounded will be on sound lines, as well as the other efforts which we are making for the prevention of distress, providing economic employment for our people and for all those who may suffer in consequence of the war.

Contributions may be sent to Mr. Moffatt or Mr. Coats, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

AMBASSADORS QUIT JAPAN.

German and Austrian Envoys Sail—Both Going to Washington.

TOKIO, Aug. 31.—Count von Rex, the German Ambassador to Japan, accompanied by forty Germans and Austrians, has sailed for the United States on the steamer Minnesota. Baron Muller von Szentgyorgy, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, left on the steamer Manchuria. The present destination of both Ambassadors is Washington. The approaches to the two steamers were guarded when the diplomats went on board, and their departure was not attended by any untoward circumstance.

The birthday of the Emperor of Japan was celebrated today. A large procession of lantern-bearers visited the British, French, and Russian Embassies in Tokio, and the ovation was acknowledged by the Ambassadors of the countries concerned. The street crowds throughout were orderly.

JAPANESE HELD IN GERMANY.

Mikado Files Protest with Kaiser Through United States Government.

TOKIO, Aug. 31.—Announcement is made here that it has been learned that more than fifty Japanese are unlawfully detained in Germany. The Japanese Government is protesting through another power.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Japanese Government has appealed to the United States to use its good offices, through Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, in behalf of Japanese marooned in Germany. When the war broke out there were several hundred Japanese in Germany. About 200 of them were students and the rest were Japanese merchants. Most of them succeeded in getting out of the country and went to England. Advices received by the Japanese Government are that there are about fifty Japanese subjects remaining in Germany, and that these have been placed in jail.

As nearly as the Japanese Government can ascertain, these subjects were arrested on the ground that it was necessary for their protection. This explanation is not satisfactory to Japan, which has pointed out that there are numerous Germans in Japan, none of whom has been arrested, and none of whom is in danger.

The United States is looking after Japanese interests in Germany, and for this reason has been asked to use its good offices.

RELIGIOUS WAR A FACTOR.

Japanese Consul General on Alliance with England.

Takashi Nakamura, Japanese Consul General in New York, said yesterday that he did not believe Japan would send troops into Europe to fight with the Allies, as under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance Japan was called upon to aid Great Britain in the Far East only.

Mr. Nakamura said that in the event a religious war was started by working upon the Moslems against Great Britain, and the latter's eastern possessions became involved, it was not improbable Japan might be called upon to restore order in the disturbed territories.

OUR MILITARY OBSERVERS.

Officers Designated to Accompany English and Austrian Armies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Three American Army officers to go to Austria-Hungary as military observers and two officers to go with the British Army were designated today by the War Department. Major Joseph H. Ford, one of the Medical Corps, now in London; Capt. Augustine McIntyre of the Field Artillery, who went with the relief cruiser Tennessee, and Capt. Berkley Enochs of the Infantry, at present in Germany, will go to Austria.

Capt. W. A. Castle of the Infantry and Capt. Alexander Miller of the Eleventh Cavalry, both at present in Paris, have been designated to accompany the British troops.

Germany, Russia, and France so far have withheld their consent to have American observers accompany their armies.

GERMAN COLLEGES TO OPEN.

Only Neutrals Can Enroll at Universities This Autumn.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Ambassador Gerard told the State Department today that the German universities would be open to citizens of neutral countries according to a ruling of the German Government.

A great number of American students now in Germany expect to enroll when the universities open in Autumn.

WOMEN INVITED TO FREE MARKETS

Food Producer and Consumer Brought Together Today in City's Trading Places.

LARGE DEMAND FOR SPACE

Borough President Marks Hopes New Plan Will Solve Problem of High Cost of Living.

The four new open markets, which will bring producer and consumer closer together and play a part, it is hoped, in solving the problem of the high cost of living, were opened last night for the reception of farm wagons and for those who would get their stands in readiness for the opening of business at 6 A. M. today. The four free markets are located at the Manhattan, Queensboro, and Harlem Bridges, and at the Fort Lee Ferry. Borough President Marks, whose Open Market Committee is responsible for the new markets, said that the men who sell will be on hand with their goods, and it is now up to the consumers to make the venture a success. Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the Housewives' League, yesterday issued a call to the housewives to "mobilize" at the new markets.

The markets will be opened rent free. The standkeepers are expected to keep their spaces clean, and they have agreed there will be no haggling with customers. President Marks has received reports from Long Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and from Rockland and Westchester Counties, that the farmers are going to take advantage of the new plan for selling their produce. Two hundred pushcarts were assigned in the markets yesterday. The greatest demand is for space in the Manhattan Bridge Market, nearly all of which has been assigned. The next in demand is the market at the bridge over the Harlem River at 129th Street.

The Wholesale Co-operative Corporation, through its Secretary, H. B. Bruce, is planning to sell in car load lots in each of the markets, fruits, vegetables and dry groceries. R. H. Macy is to have a stand in each market for the sale of sugar, bread, tea, coffee and condensed milk. A. S. Nichols, President of the Harlem Board of Commerce, and Jacob Born, President of the East Side Harlem Independent Association, has promised co-operation.

President Marks appointed yesterday this Committee on Markets: Ralph Folke, Borough Secretary; Dr. W. R. Patterson, Sidney H. Goodacre, Carl A. Koelsch, Mrs. Julian Heath, S. Walter Kaufmann, Jesse Weinberg, Ogden L. Mills, Morris D. Waldman, John Buckle, Anthony P. Ludden and John J. Dillon. They will keep in touch with wholesale and retal prices and cooperate to discover what is the best policy to be pursued.

In a statement to the Housewives' League Mrs. Heath says: "This is the time for the housewife to show her appreciation of the work that is being accomplished by taking her market basket and going to market. Every housewife in the city should be interested in these markets."

Harry Balfe, Vice President of Austin, Nichols & Co., was the principal witness at the inquiry before Chief Magistrate McAdoo yesterday in the Criminal Court Building. He held that the war demand, together with market shortage, was responsible for the rise in the prices of commodities. Mr. Balfe is sure there is competition in the grocery business here, and he told how he and Austin, Nichols & Co. had left the New York State Wholesale Grocers' Association because the association wanted to have the members put a limit selling price on certain proprietary articles.

Butter was bound to go high, war or no war, Mr. Balfe said, because there is a shortage of 4,000,000 pounds. These articles have gone up on account of the war, he said: Rice, sugar, flour, wheat, tea, coffee, pepper, cloves, sardines, lentils, caviar, mustard, cream of tartar, and condensed milk.

Theodore L. Price of the New York Independent Beef Company told how cattle are bought in the stock yards by the representatives of the packers. Sometimes the bidding up of a whip is the only indication that a sale has been made, and no one knows the price unless the buyer tells the stock yard reporters.

The Mayor's Committee has adopted a policy of silence, and little information is given out. The plan to finance a company to assist men who desire to manufacture in this country articles now imported from Europe is being discussed. Commissioner Hanigan said that it depended to an extent upon the development of the Federal plan to assist small banks. The committee, however, is of the opinion that legislation is needed to control situations like the present one.

The committee will have inspectors on hand in each of the new markets today to study prices and methods.

WAR FUND FOR JEWS.

Zionist Committee Seeks $100,000 for Those Suffering in War Zone.

Plans were completed yesterday by the Provisional Committee of Zionists, of which Louis D. Brandeis is Chairman, to obtain $100,000 with which to reorganize the international Zionist activities, which have been disturbed by the war, and to support Zionist institutions in Palestine.

It was decided to conduct a nation-wide campaign among all classes of Jews, to relieve the distress of their unprotected coreligionists in the war-ridden countries of Europe and to emphasize the importance of Palestine for the Jews of the world in any negotiations that may be entered upon by the Powers before or on the conclusion of peace. With this view, it is planned to bring about a conference of representatives of all Jewish organizations in America, through a committee composed of Louis D. Brandeis, Prof. Richard Gotthelf and Louis Lipsky, representing the Provisional Committee of International Zionist Affairs, and Louis Marshall, Dr. Cyrus Adler and Dr. J. L. Magnes, representing the American Jewish Committee.

We never fully appreciate a peaceful home 'till th' neighbors next door or over th' way get t' fightin'. Jest now "My Country 'Tis of Thee" hez a kind of a "Home Sweet Home" sound to it.

Peace and Good Will are at a low price now, but 10 cents buys a tin of VELVET, The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco, that makes men friendly and homes happy. 10c tins and 5c metal lined bags. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

TO RELEASE GRAIN CARGOES

Steps Taken to Straighten Out International Tangle.

Local exporters of grain learned yesterday through a message from Secretary of State Bryan that the State Department has taken definite steps to help straighten out the international tangle over grain shipments, which were diverted to England from other destinations after the war broke out. There were many cargoes on the high seas when England entered the conflict and thereafter all English vessels loaded with wheat and oats were sent to Liverpool or London when found by British cruisers. Also a number of German merchantmen carrying grain from New York to the Continent were captured and the cargoes seized.

The dispatch from Mr. Bryan to Julius H. Barnes, Chairman of a committee of the North American Export Grain Dealers' Association, was this:

Sir Edward Grey informs me that a special committee has been appointed to deal with all cases on their merits regarding release of grain cargoes taken to England. The committee is communicating with various representatives of American shippers, and will be ready to hear any other such representatives as desire to approach them. It will sit daily at the Board of Trade and all communications respecting it should be directed to its Secretary, Mr. Morley, Harbor Department, Board of Trade. No difficulty is anticipated in regard to the release of cargoes about which question of prize does not arise.

This was welcome news to exporters who had bought and shipped to Europe thousands of bushels of grain which did no reach the proper port. The bills drawn against these cargoes had been discounted by banks here, but the discounting agencies were not able to make collection on the other side, and this added to the embarrassment of the foreign exchange market.

The bills represented by shipments intended for Germany have been returned to this country and are being distributed as fast as possible to the drawers by the Post Office Department. Others sent to France, Italy and other countries not cut off from communication with New York will, in many cases, be held there with the expectation that the cargoes switched to England will reach their consignees.

Buying for export grain carried prices upward with vigor yesterday. Spring wheat advanced on comparatively light trading from $1.19. Saturday's closing figure, to $1.20½ a bushel. In the September and December options there were increases of 3¼ cents a bushel in both, with a 4-cent gain in futures at Chicago.

The available supply of wheat was by no means equal to the demand. The farmers are reported to be holding back their products with the idea of getting much better prices later in the year, when Europe's need of breadstuffs is greater than at this time.

SAVAGERY AGAINST GERMANY

Mr. Ridder's View of the European War—Reply to Watterson.

In his editorial in English in this morning's Staats-Zeitung, Herman Ridder replies to Col. Henry Watterson's criticisms of his stand on the European war. He says:

The difference between the positions of Henry Watterson and of myself is that Col. Watterson considers it best for the interests of the United States that the Allies should win—I, that American interests will suffer less from a German triumph.

Why, may I be permitted to ask, does Col. Watterson "whoop things up" for the savagery that is being hurled against German civilization, as if he were writing in St. Petersburg or Tokio or Cimla, instead of Louisville, Ky.? Is it because Americans to be muzzled when he seeks conscientiously to give the American people the truth that the goose-quill of another may have the field undisputed? I leave it not to my good friend, "Massah Henry," but to the great body of my countrymen: Do they wish both sides of the shield, or but one?

And therein lies the angle of distortion that we, German sympathizers, object to. Why should upon us be placed the defense of that element in the German Government that all upbuilders of democracy object to? If it comes to a question of German rule or Russian misrule, can there be the slightest choice? If you maintain that it is a choice of evils, then I answer, for God's sake choose the lesser.

If you must differ in opinion from us, if you cannot see the questions involved as we see them, do not beg the question by attacking our Americanism, our loyalty to democratic ideals, or our love for the American flag. I venture to state that there is not an American of German parentage in all this land that does not agree with me when I say, "My country, right or wrong, first, last, and always!"

Ridder Seeks a Flying Machine

The New York Staats-Zeitung, through Victor F. Ridder, is suing the International

BARNES ELIMINATES HIMSELF AS AN ISSUE

He Will Not Serve as State Chairman After Primaries of Sept. 28.

MILLS IS A CANDIDATE

Chairman's Letter Says He Wants to Remove Only Reason for Bull Moose Party's Existence.

William Barnes, Republican State Chairman, yesterday took steps to eliminate himself as an issue in the primaries and the Fall campaign. In a letter addressed to the candidates who will contend in the primaries for the 150 places on the Republican State Committee Mr. Barnes notified them that under no circumstances would he accept re-election to his present position at the head of that committee.

By this action Mr. Barnes has deprived not only the anti-Barnes leaders in the Republican organization of their sole issue, but, as he explains in his letter, has delivered a body blow at the Progressives. In their 600-word platform adopted at Utica last week their only issue as far as the Republican Party is concerned was the continued domination of Barnes. Mr. Barnes in his letter declares that he purposes to "remove from the Progressive Party in this State the only reason it now asserts for its continued existence, namely, its personal opposition to me."

Shortly after Mr. Barnes had given publicity to his letter Ogden L. Mills, Treasurer of the Republican County Committee, issued a statement in which he declared himself a candidate for State Chairman.

Here is the Barnes letter:

Barnes's Letter of Retirement.

My dear Sir: Since you have declared your candidacy for membership in the Republican State Committee which will be elected on the 28th day of September, you will be called upon, if elected, to participate in the organization of the new State Committee.

It becomes my duty, therefore, to make clear to you my attitude regarding the Chairmanship of the new committee.

I cannot and will not accept the Chairmanship, because it will be impossible for me to render such service after the 28th day of September, as I have given since my election in January, 1911.

This inhibition would not necessarily be controlling for the Fall campaign of about a month, were it not that the effort to defeat the Democratic Party this year should be clearly defined, without the introduction of any irrelevant matter.

The issues raised by the Progressive Party in the year 1912 were publicly abandoned at the meeting of the State Committee, held at Utica on the 27th day of August last. Therefore, the false theories advanced by it, and, primarily, a constitutional amendment providing for the recall of judicial decisions, which, if adopted, would in effect vitiate the American principle of individual liberty, are no longer matters of contention.

Accepting the sincerity of purpose of the Progressives in its antagonism to what is the misgovernment of the affairs of the State, that party having abandoned its non-republican principle, I propose to remove from the campaign the only reason which it now asserts for its continued existence, namely, its personal opposition to me.

The re-establishment at Albany of efficient and honest Administration is the sole issue. This line should be definitely drawn between the Republican and Democratic Parties. The Republican nominations will be made through the action of 628,000 enrolled Republicans of this State, and I have no doubt the candidates selected by them will be able, conscientious men. I assume that their voice will be influential in the selection of the person who is officially to conduct their campaign.

My dominating purpose is to see the party successful upon the principles for which it stands and to permit no one to interject my own personality as a false issue into this great struggle.

I am thus early advising you of my purpose not again to be a member of the committee, nor to accept the Chairmanship, were it offered, so that you will have ample opportunity to address yourself to the selection of my successor, upon whose shoulders must rest a large part of the burdens of the coming campaign. Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM BARNES.

Mills Is a Candidate.

Mr. Mills's statement was made public after he had attended a meeting of up-State leaders, allied with Harvey D. Hinman, who was to run in the Republican primaries as the anti-Barnes candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Barnes, after copies of his letter had been given to the newspapers, declined to make any comment on his action or what inspired it beyond what was contained in the letter.

At the time the letter became public the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee was in session in county headquarters in the Tilden Building. Chairman Samuel S. Koenig made announcement of the action taken by Mr. Barnes, and there was a lively discussion. On the advice of Mr. Koenig the Executive Committee refrained from taking any action with regard to a successor to Mr. Barnes.

Frederick C. Tanner of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, manager of District Attorney Whitman's campaign, said he would not accept the position, but was in favor of the selection of some up-State man.

Chairman Koenig said he was personally for Mr. Mills.

"Should Mr. Whitman be nominated I think Mr. Tanner will run his campaign regardless of who may be at the head of the State Committee," he said. "It seems to me that as a result of Mr. Barnes's action the Progressives may just as well tear up their 600 word anti-Barnes platform, for the retirement of Mr. Barnes has left them without an issue as far as the Republicans are concerned. Nor can Col. Roosevelt get anywhere by repeating on the stump his ridiculous and unjust accusation that Mr. Whitman is Barnes's man. He will have to think up something new."

23 N. Y. Leaders for Whitman.

At the meeting of the County Committee the question of indorsing the candidacy of District Attorney Whitman came up for discussion, but no action was taken. An informal poll of the leaders was taken, however, showing 23 for Whitman. Joseph Levenson, Second; Alexander Wolf, Fourth; William Henkel, Twelfth; Joseph W. Spencer, Twenty-seventh, and John J. Lyons, Thirty-first, favored Hedges. Collin H. Woodward, Twenty-third, was for Hinman. William C. Hecht, Twentieth, was absent, and Frank K. Bowers of the Thirtieth, while present, did not vote. Both, however, are said to favor Whitman.

A number of Hinman leaders held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Hinman headquarters in the Murray Hill Hotel. Among those present were Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.; Congressman Charles M. Hamilton of Chautauqua, ex-Senator John B. Rose of Orange, Senator Seth G. Heacock of Herkimer, Charles P. Spooner, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., A. Perry Osborn, W. W. Aldrich, Ogden L. Mills, and Collin H. Woodward of this city. The Hinman leaders said that their movement is making considerable headway up State.

ROOSEVELT THINKS HE DID IT.

Believes His Fight Forced Barnes Out of Leadership.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 31.—Col. Roosevelt is perfectly satisfied that he was responsible for the elimination of William Barnes as a candidate for re-election to the State Chairmanship of the Republican Party. The Colonel feels that it was the hammering which Mr. Barnes has received since Roosevelt took up the cudgels against him in the anti-boss fight which caused the State Chairman to announce that he would not be a candidate for the office again.

The statement by Barnes in which he said he had remained in office in order to defeat certain policies supported by Roosevelt and was ready to retire now because it was apparent that the policies had been abandoned, was shown to Col. Roosevelt this evening at Sagamore Hill. The decision of Barnes, it was apparent, did not come as a surprise to Roosevelt. In fact Roosevelt seemed to look upon the Barnes retirement as a big political victory. It is believed here that Senator Elihu Root was the powerful figure behind the movement to reorganize the Republican Party and drop Barnes from the Chairmanship.

Col. Roosevelt will begin campaigning again on Saturday, when he will leave for a trip to New Orleans, where he will speak on Labor Day. He indicated today that he did not expect to make any campaign in New York State before the primaries. Instead, he will speak in other States during September so that he will be able to devote most of his time later on to the New York State situation.

McDONOGH FOR U. S. SENATE

Bronx Lawyer Files Petition with 5,000 Signatures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—The petition of James S. McDonogh of 494 East 157th Street, New York, for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator was filed today with the Secretary of State. It contained more than 5,000 signatures. In a letter accompanying the petition McDonogh says he can defeat any other person whose name has been mentioned for the office, and that the backers of John A. Hennessy and Franklin D. Roosevelt have no authority for the statement that President Wilson is supporting their campaign.

A petition designating District Attorney Charles S. Whitman of New York as the Republican candidate for Governor was one of the first filed with the Secretary of State. It was received today and contained more than 8,000 signatures.

Other petitions filed included those of Horace S. Van Voast, Republican, Congressman from the Thirtieth District, and Wellington L. Morris, Republican, Congressman from the Thirty-seventh District.

The first designating petition nominating a district delegate to the Constitutional Convention was that of James S. Whipple of Salamanca, former Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner, as the Republican nominee from the Fifty-first Senatorial District.

The time for filing certificates of designations expires on Sept. 8.

James S. McDonogh is a lawyer about 38 years of age, who has offices with his brother, Francis X. McDonogh, at 80 Wall Street. He came to New York three years ago and at once became active in Bronx politics. Last year he sought the regular Democratic nomination as District Attorney of Bronx County, but was largely ignored by the political leaders. This year he has announced that he is an independent Democrat.

ROOSEVELT FILES ANSWER.

Takes His Full 40 Days to Reply to Barnes's Libel Complaint.

Col. Roosevelt, through his attorney, William H. Van Benschoten of Bowers & Sands, filed his answer yesterday to the $50,000 libel suit brought against him by William Barnes, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Barnes sued the Colonel on July 23 as a result of an attack the Colonel made upon him in a statement a few days before, and the Colonel had forty days from that time to file his answer. Beyond admitting last night that the answer had been filed, Mr. Van Benschoten would not go into particulars as to what the document contained.

The answer, it is said, is a long one, and the Colonel intends to use it as a campaign document in case the suit does not come to trial before the election. Part of it, it was said, deals with investigations at Albany and an attempt has been made to show the existence of a working agreement between Mr. Barnes and Charles W. Murphy. One of the principal witnesses for the Colonel, it was said, is to be William Loeb, Jr., his one-time secretary. Mr. Barnes's attorney in the suit is William M. Ivins, and the answer was served at his office, 27 William Street.

Hennessy to Speak Tomorrow.

Ex-Senator Maurice Featherson, former Tammany leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, will take charge today as Chairman of the General Committee for New York City of the Hennessy-Roosevelt campaign. Headquarters of the "Anti-Murphy. Democrats," the title under which the Hennessy-Roosevelt organization will be known, are open in the Fitzgerald Building, Broadway and Forty-third Street. The primary campaign will begin tomorrow night at a meeting in Cooper Union, where John A. Hennessy and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt will speak.

Taggart's Libel Suit Dropped.

By agreement the libel suit for $100,000 begun by Thomas Taggart, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, against Joseph M. Dickinson, Chairman of the National Progressive Party in 1912, and Will Irwin, the writer, was withdrawn yesterday by permission of Supreme Court Justice Guy. No complaint was ever filed. The action was founded on an article printed in the Progressive Party Bulletin in 1912 concerning gambling at French Lick Springs and in the hotels of the West Baden Hotel Companies.

Wechsler Would Go to Congress.

Sigmund Wechsler, counsel to County Clerk Schneider, is a candidate for Congress in the Nineteenth District. Mr. Wechsler has lived in Harlem for twenty-five years and is a graduate of the New York Law School. He is a director of the Congress Brewing Company and of the Druid Hill Park Land Company. He is also identified with the Mount Sinai and the Lebanon Hospitals and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. He is a member of the Cleveland Democracy and lives with his family at the Hotel Theresa.

East Siders for Davenport.

Progressives of the Eighth Assembly District, at a meeting last night in headquarters, 230 Grand Street, indorsed the Progressive State ticket headed by Prof. Davenport put out at Utica.

Indorsement was also given to Solomon Sufrin for re-election to the Assembly and election as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Miss Lillian Wald, the settlement worker, was indorsed as a delegate to the convention. Daniel Witty was panned for State Senator and David Goldstein for the Municipal Court bench.

Montclair Democrats to Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 31.—Congressman Edward W. Townsend was indorsed for another term, and Dallas Flannagan, a New York lawyer, was selected to run for Mayor at a meeting of Democrats in Metropolitan Hall. Henry McDonough is to be the candidate for Town Clerk against Harry Trippett, who has held the office for the last fifteen years.

Named by Richmond Democrats.

The Democratic General Committee in Richmond Borough last night designated the following men as organization candidates: County Clerk, C. Livingston Bostwick; State Senator, William Rowland; Assemblyman, Stephen D. Stephens, Jr.

Glynn Silent on Challenge.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Gov. Glynn today declined to comment on John A. Hennessy's challenge for a tour of the State for the purpose of debating campaign issues.

Closed Banks to Pay Dividends.

Superintendent of Banks Richards informed depositors of the closed private banks of Adolf Mandel, Max Kobre, and M. & L. Jarmulowsky yesterday that assets in each case were sufficient to pay a substantial dividend to depositors. Definite statements of the Mandel affairs would be made by Sept. 8, he said, and assets of M. & L. Jarmulowsky and Max Kobre would be announced by Sept. 10.

HEDGES MEN HOT AT WHITMAN POLL

Denounce Republican Executive Committee's Informal Vote.

CANDIDATE FIGHTING MAD

Luther B. Little Heads His Campaign Committee with Many District Leaders as Aids.

Denouncing the action of the Republican County Executive Committee, which they said was an unofficial declaration for Whitman as contrary to the spirit of the primary law, supporters of Job E. Hedges held an indignation meeting in the Hotel Martinique last night. Those district leaders who voted against Whitman on the informal roll call declared the act of the Whitman supporters to be the worst boomerang that could have been launched.

To strengthen their argument the Hedges supporters read into the records of their meeting a resolution which they declare was voted down by the Executive Committee, but which they say every Republican of free thought throughout the State strongly favors. The resolution was adopted by the Hedges supporters as in line with their sentiment. The resolution was introduced at the Executive Committee meeting by John J. Lyons of the Thirty-first District and read as follows:

Resolved, That this Executive Committee of the New York Republican County Committee take no action for or against the candidacy of any one seeking nomination at the approaching primaries because:

1. It would be contrary to the action heretofore taken by the County Committee recorded in its records and because the Chairman of this committee is himself on record as opposing official indorsements.

2. It is not within the authority of this committee to take such action.

3. It is contrary to the letter and spirit of the direct primary law and may subject us to the penal provisions of the statute as requiring the indirect use of party funds.

4. As members of the Executive Committee, we can only properly speak as individuals, and any action taken by us in committee assembled would be hypocritical and dishonestly stating the conditions existing.

5. Any action here today, whether by caucus, conference, or by whatever name called, would be mere subterfuges, subjecting the party to proper adverse criticism and hurt the party candidates, whoever they may be, on Election day. Further

Resolved, That every member of this Executive Committee be and he hereby is charged with the responsibility of affording to every candidate an equal opportunity of presenting his claims and views to the members of the party in the various districts.

The Hedges supporters organized with the following permanent Campaign Committee: Chairman—Luther B. Little; Vice Chairmen—Martin Saxe and Herman W. Beyer; Secretary—Emil Fuchs; Treasurer—B. W. B. Brown; Executive Committee—Joseph Levenson, Joseph W. Spencer, William Henkel, Jr., Alexander Wolf, Daniel W. Bedell, Max S. Grifenhagen, Harry W. Mack, Abraham S. Gilbert, Charles O. Maas, Charles A. Aitken, A. Parker Nevin, John McCullough, Major R. Poole, John S. Henry, and Nathan Lieberman.

Job E. Hedges, in answering a demand for a speech, said he was going in for the nomination for Governor as a Republican in every fibre of his body in answer to demands from friends both here and up-State. He did not wish nor court personalities, he said, but a clean and fair fight of clean-minded old-line Republicans.

PRESIDENT'S VACATION ENDS

Will Leave Summer Capital Today After a Final Game of Golf.

WINDSOR, Vt., Aug. 31.—President Wilson will bring to a close his short vacation tomorrow. He plans to leave Windsor at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, arriving in Washington Wednesday morning.

The President has practically decided the ship registry question while here. Soon after his return he will issue an executive order suspending for a stated period, probably three years, the provisions of the navigation laws, requiring vessels flying the American flag to have American mates and masters. He will do this in connection with the recent amendment to the Panama Canal act. He has been assured that about 200 vessels now flying foreign flags will take out American registry as soon as he issues the order.

The President motored to Hanover this morning, where he played a round of golf with his physician, Dr. Cary Grayson. His game was so strenuous that he broke his driver. He tried vainly to buy another. A small crowd of the townspeople gathered about his automobile and talked with him.

In the afternoon the President remained indoors with Col. E. M. House, while the other members of his family took a long automobile ride.

Before leaving tomorrow he plans to go to Dartmouth College for a final game of golf.

The President has a Post Office fight on his hands here in the Summer capital. Frank Clark and G. R. Guernsey, both Democrats, are trying to be named in place of S. R. Bryant, the Republican incumbent.

CREDITORS GET 60 PER CENT

Money Owed by John Frischknecht Will Go to Switzerland.

John Frischknecht, an importer of embroideries of 18 East Twenty-second Street, who was forced into bankruptcy last February, made a composition with creditors yesterday in the United States District Court for 60 cents on the dollar. The sum of $60,000 was turned over to the trustee, Henry B. Singer, to be paid to creditors in Switzerland.

Mr. Singer said that he thought this money would be remitted in the form of warrants drawn on the fund here and that the creditors could adopt their own method of collecting the checks. In case the balance of trade turned in favor of the United States, he said that it would not be necessary to export the gold.

RECEIVER SUES DIRECTOR.

Demands $1,000,000 from E. C. Willets of Seaboard Cement Co.

William P. Allen, receiver of the Seaboard Cement Company, has begun suit in the Supreme Court against Edwin C. Willets, a Director of the company, for $1,000,000 which Mr. Allen says has been lost throught the failure of Mr. Willets to attend to his duties properly. The Seaboard Company was organized in May, 1907, with an authorized capital of $5,000,000. In February, 1908, Mr. Willets was elected a Director, and in March, 1910, George A. Beaton, its President and owner of more than $75,000 of a $2,000,000 issue of 6 per cent. mortgage bonds, applied to the United States Court for a receiver. The company joined in the application and in April, 1911, Mr. Allen was named.

Mr. Allen alleges that Mr. Willets has been negligent, that the company's funds have been wasted, that the stock has been made worthless, that the value of the mortgage on the property has been reduced greatly, and that the company owes $2,000,000 above its assets. Mr. Beaton, Joseph M. Shellabarger, Secretary and Treasurer, and other officers are accused of investing "the funds of the corporation without control and as they pleased and illegally and for their own individual profit and in securities and property in which they should not have been invested." It is alleged Mr. Willets has permitted certain of the officers to loan large sums "to persons and to corporations known to the said officers and to the defendant to be irresponsible and upon security known" to be unsafe. Some of these corporations, according to the complaint, were those in which the officers were interested personally.

The defendant is accused also of not enforcing proper bookkeeping methods, "but on the contrary false and fictitious entries were made." It is also charged that some worthless notes for money loaned were put among the assets of the company.

The plaintiff alleges a great waste of money in the building of the company's plant at Alsen, N. Y., in the equipping of it, and by the incompetency or carelessness of attorneys and others employed. The charge is made that the defendant permitted the creation of other companies for the financing of the Seaboard Company, the selling of its securities and the transferring of its money and property rights without consideration. These subsidiaries, the complaint says, are the Eastern Securities and Finance Company, the Eastern Portland Cement Company, now known as the Atlantic Concrete Materials Company; the Cuban-American Cement Company, now known as the Atlantic Cement and Clinker Company; the Cement Engineering and Construction Company, the Eastern Cement and Concrete Company, the Havana Portland Cement Company, and the General Finance Company.

Morris and Plante are the attorneys for the plaintiff.

SHOE FACTORIES REOPEN.

Thousands of St. Louis Workers Return After Short Lay-Off.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 31.—Several thousand shoe workers returned to their lasts and machines today in the factories of the International Shoe Company, which were closed two weeks ago during the agitation that followed announcement of the European war. About 6,000 additional men will be put to work again by the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company by Labor Day. Other shoe factories that followed the lead of the big companies also have planned to resume operations.

An increase in the price of shoes is inevitable, according to Vice President Sloan of the Hamilton Brown Company. The dearth of French kids and finer hides until the imported from the Continent already is being felt, but without exception the St. Louis shoe factories are planning to run out their stock in hand before quoting increases, he said.

Enormous quantities of shoes will be needed for Continental armies before another month has passed, it is said by shoe factory heads, as a soldier in the field needs a pair of shoes every month.

NEAR SIDE CAR STOPS NOW.

Experiment in Safety Zones for Street Car Passengers.

The new traffic ordinance, requiring all surface cars to stop for passengers on the near side of a crossing, goes into effect today. This means that trolley cars henceforth will stop for passengers before passing over crossings.

A rectangular space, extending eight feet from the side of the trolley tracks, will be painted on the pavement on the near side of crossings. Persons may stand within the enclosure while a car is approaching without danger from automobiles and other vehicles, which are not to be permitted to pass over such places while cars are approaching or while passengers are getting off them. The first safety zones are to be laid on Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Forty-fourth Streets, and if the system proves successful it will be extended throughout the city.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company has announced that the new ordinance will not affect the motor buses on Fifth Avenue, Riverside Drive, and elsewhere, which will continue to stop on the far side of street crossings.

FIGHT CITY CONTRACT DELAY

Unions Plan to Make Charges to the Governor Against Officials.

The committee of the Central Federated Union appointed to investigate the delay in starting work on city contracts will meet today to outline charges which it is proposed to file with the Governor against five Borough Presidents and other city officials. Secretary Bohm of the Central Federated Union said that twenty-four contracts calling for $400,000 had been held up in Manhattan and that sewer work calling for $600,000 in all the boroughs and Bronx street improvements amounting to $287,000 had been stopped.

He said that 30,000 employes were out of work as a result. A meeting of labor unions, contractors, and other organizations interested will be held on Sept. 10 at Beethoven Hall. Controller Prendergast said yesterday:

"If they are going to appeal to Gov. Glynn, the sooner the better. It would be well to have the real facts come out at a fair inquiry. There is $14,000,000 due on contracts for subway work which is still going on. Action has been delayed on other contracts because caution is necessary in view of the unusual financial condition."

SHIPS IN TRANSFER SUBJECT TO SEIZURE

Indications That British Prize Court Would Pass on German Vessels Under U. S. Flag.

NO PROTEST FILED AS YET

British Ambassador Points Out Danger of Violating Neutrality — No Precedent Found to Cover Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Though no formal objection has been filed with the United States Government by Great Britain against the transfer of German liners in connection with the plan to build up an American merchant marine during the European war, there is growing evidence that the wholesale transfer of these vessels to the American Government or to individual Americans would not be satisfactory to the British Government.

There are strong indications that, on account of the cloud of doubt that surrounds the question, the British Government would seize these vessels should they proceed to sea under the American flag and hale them to British prize courts for adjudication of the question whether the transfer of the vessels was bona fide.

The position of the French Government is well known. The French practice, dating back as far as the Reglement of 1694 and confirmed by that of 1778, ignores all sales of ships by enemies not made by authentic acts previous to the declaration of war or the commencement of hostilities.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador to the United States, called at the State Department today and had another long talk with officials about the rules of neutrality in their application to the possible purchase of German ships by the United States Government or by American citizens or corporations. The report was circulated that Great Britain had, through the Ambassador, protested against the purchase of the German ships. No protest was filed. No objection was filed. Though no protest was made it is understood from a reliable source that the Ambassador pointed out the difficulties that might arise under certain contingencies.

The British Government has not yet been able to ascertain the circumstances under which vessels would be transferred from German flags to the American flag under the new registry act or under what circumstances the American Government would buy foreign ships if it should carry through the President's original plan. But it was learned tonight that the British Government was very much interested in the fate of the eighteen German steamships of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines now tied up in American ports.

When Transfer Would Be Invalid.

These vessels had not completed their voyages from German ports to this country and return. If these vessels should be sold it is probable that the British Government would take the position that they were disposed of "to evade the consequences which the enemy character of the vessel would involve." The fifty-fifth article of the Declaration of London provides that transfers of belligerent vessels, after the outbreak of hostilities, will be void if it is proved that such transfer was made in order to evade the consequences which the enemy character of the vessel might involve.

What the British Government has been endeavoring to ascertain is the circumstances under which any of these German vessels would be transferred to American ownership. In certain conditions the British Government would not object to the transfer of foreign vessels to the American flag. It would not object to the transfer of vessels flying a neutral flag to the American flag. But there is strong reason for believing that the British Government would object to the wholesale transfer of the German ships to the American flag.

In his conferences with State Department officials Sir Cecil Spring-Rice has explained the British position, and has pointed out some of the difficulties that might arise under certain contingencies. In his address to the American people on Aug. 18 President Wilson said:

"We must be impartial in thought as well as in action, must put a curb upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another."

The British position is that the sale of these German vessels to be valid they must be complete and bona fide, thereby involving large cash payments to the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd companies—might possibly involve the showing of a preference of one party to the struggle before another. The British have made the representatives of the allied powers in Washington that the money obtained by the German steamship companies as a result of the sale of the German ships might be loaned by those companies to the German Government, thereby a supply of gold in this country that might be used in purchasing ammunition or other supplies.

Not Covered by Precedent.

In the conferences between Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and State Department officials it was pointed out that the question of the sale of these ships was a question entirely of international law, to be decided according to precedent. It developed that there was no precedent covering the wholesale transfer of ships of a belligerent to a neutral flag in the ports of that neutral, where the vessels had taken refuge because they would run the risk of capture by the other belligerent through its command of the sea.

Since there is no precedent, it is impossible to say that the allied powers would have the right to capture these vessels. The United States Government is free to do what it wishes in the matter, but it has been pointed out that if these vessels are taken over by either the American Government or any of its citizens the vessels may run the risk of capture, so as to enable British prize courts to pass upon the questions involved. The French prize courts would be opposed to the transfers and would undoubtedly regard them as invalid.

TAKE WILSON'S SHIP PLAN.

House Committee Will Merely Require Naval Auxiliary Feature.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Differences between the Naval Affairs Committee and the Committee on Merchant Marine of the House with respect to legislation to furnish immediate means for the transportation of America's crop exports are expected to be ironed out tomorrow. The Merchant Marine Committee has scheduled a hearing for the morning, at which Secretary McAdoo and Representative Underwood, the majority leader of the House, will appear to explain the conditions that must be met and the attitude of the Administration.

A sub-committee of the Naval Affairs Committee of which Representative Talbott of Maryland is Chairman, has had the Weeks bill recently passed by the Senate under consideration. It provides for a line of naval cruisers and scout ships to be used as merchantmen in the South American trade. The sub-committee has come to the conclusion that this would be an experiment which might prove extremely expensive, with ultimate success doubtful. Only a few of the naval vessels it has been ascertained, could be utilized.

It is probable that the Naval Committee will be asked by the sub-committee to report a bill as a substitue for the Weeks bill, but it is not believed now that it will be pushed for passage. This is in view of the fact that the Administration is back of the Alexander bill and that this latter measure carries provisions designed to accomplish in another way the general object sought by the Weeks bill and by the legislation considered by the Naval Sub-Committee.

Members of the Naval Committee today were inclined to the belief that with slight changes the Alexander bill, which calls for the organization of a corporation with a capital stock of $10,000,000, 51 per cent. to be controlled by the Federal Government, to establish a line of ocean-going freight and passenger vessels, would be satisfactory. The naval men will ask that the measure be so amended that it will provide specifically for the vessels to be fitted in the building for service in the navy should emergencies arise demanding their use. If they can accomplish this, it is said, they are practically ready to abandon the plan of legislating the naval cruisers into the freight and passenger service.

Refugee Ship Due Here Today.

The agents of the Lloyd Italiano in New York received a wireless message last night from the Captain of the Principessa Mafalda, which had 700 American refugees on board, stating that he would arrive in Quarantine at 4 o'clock this morning and be at the pier in Brooklyn about 10.

Won't Stop Elevated Improvements.

Supreme Court Justice John J. Brady in the Bronx denied yesterday the application of Daniel Reynolds of the Bronx for an injunction restraining the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Manhattan Railway Company from putting a third, or middle, track on the elevated structure in Third Avenue. The opinion applies also to similar cases brought by Leopold Gutteg and Nicholas Grunzfelder. The Justice asserted that the rights of the property owner would not be violated by the improvements.

We Will Not Increase the Price!

Whether the war continues a month or a year—*or longer*—the price of EL-BART Dry Gin *remains exactly the same*, by the bottle or by the drink.

Imports of Gin have decreased, and the small supply of English Gin in this country is now held at *fantastic* prices.

This makes it almost impossible to serve London Dry Gins—with one *exception*. *This exception is EL-BART Dry Gin.*

From 1784 until 1904, EL-BART was made at the famous Camberwell Distillery, Addington Square, London, England.

Since then EL-BART has been *Triple Distilled* at Baltimore, Maryland, after this same Camberwell formula and under the same supervision.

There is *no lack* of this Fragrant, Straight Dry Gin, *and remember—no change in price.*

So insist upon this *dryest* of Gins in your Rickey, or Cocktail, or other Gin Drink.

Or, at home, with this glass shaker, make the best Cocktail you ever tasted.

This shaker is worth a dollar, but for a limited time will be sent postpaid, or delivered upon application, for one label from an EL-BART Dry Gin Bottle and 25 cents in cash or stamps. Recipes on the glass for delicious cocktails

Address, EL-BART, 305 Fifth Ave., New York

SEND OR BRING THIS ADVERTISEMENT

CROP REPORTS SHOW BIG COTTON YIELD

Condition, Government Experts Say, Is Now 78 Per Cent. of Normal.

POINTS TO 15,000,000 BALES

General Improvement in Conditions Follows Good Weather — Production May Rival the Record Crop.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—A bumper crop of cotton is indicated by the Department of Agriculture's report today showing the condition of the crop on Aug. 25 to be 78 per cent. of normal.

A total production of 15,090,000 bales, each of 500 pounds gross weight, is prophesied by the department experts from the condition reports. This is 1,865,000 bales more than was forecast from the July condition figures, and follows excellent growing conditions throughout the cotton belt in August. The record crop of 1911 was 16,100,000 bales. When the final returns are in the crop of 1914 may rival it.

The report was made public at noon, and was the fourth condition report of the season. The report compares with 76.4 per cent. on July 25 this year, 68.2 per cent. on Aug. 25 last year, 74.8 per cent. in 1912, and 78.4 per cent., the average for the past ten years on Aug. 25.

Following the last condition report in July, the Crop Reporting Board announced that the condition of July 25 indicated a yield of 179 pounds of cotton for each acre, which on the acreage reported July 1, 36,000,000, would produce 6,616,000,000 pounds of lint, or about 13,850,000 bales. It added that if an allowance of 1 per cent. were made for abandonment of acreage, the forecast would be about 13,725,000 bales.

In the early part of the month good rains occurred in portions of the Eastern belt, especially in Alabama and Georgia, and the crop was reported as having made satisfactory progress in those States, as well as in portions of the Carolinas and Mississippi, where showers fell. West of the Mississippi it was hot and dry, especially in Texas and Oklahoma, where practically no beneficial rains occurred, and the crop was reported as suffering severely, although the early planted was reported as standing the drought well in many districts.

In the middle of the month the eastern and central cotton States had good weather and cotton made rapid growth. Picking then was under way in the southern portions, but was delayed somewhat in Georgia by frequent rains. In Texas the severe drought very generally was relieved, although the late planted was small and shedding was reported.

Frequent rains promoted plant growth in the cotton region in the latter part of the month.

Comparisons of conditions by States follow:

	Aug. 25, 1914.	July 25, 1914.	Aug. 25, 1913.	10-Yr. Aug. 25 Average.
Virginia	86	89	80	82
No. Carolina	82	86	78	77
So. Carolina	77	79	77	73
Georgia	81	82	76	76
Florida	83	86	81	73
Alabama	77	81	77	74
Mississippi	75	79	69	70
Louisiana	66	76	67	69
Texas	79	71	64	76
Arkansas	75	72	73	77
Tennessee	78	78	80	79
Missouri	72	75	73	83
Oklahoma	80	75	45	84
California	98	100	96	96
United States	78	76.4	68.2	74.8

The fifth condition report of the season, giving the condition of the crop on Sept. 25, will be issued at noon on Friday, Oct. 2.

CAN TRUST SUIT BEGINS.

Chicago Man Tells How Directors Deducted $250,000 from Stock.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Operations of the financiers who organized the American Can Company were told here today by witnesses in the dissolution suit brought by the Government.

J. Le Board said he was sole owner of Crosby & Co. when, in 1898, he gave an option on his business to the American Can Company, which then was being organized, for $800,000. Three years later he agreed to accept $1,100,000 of common and preferred stock in the company for his business.

Board sold of a visit to New York when he received a check at a meeting of the Directors of the new company. After luncheon the Directors asked him to return the check, he said, and after three years' delay he received $850,000 in the stock of the company. A reduction given for the deduction of $250,000, he said, was that he made a contract to furnish the salmon fisheries on the west coast with his machinery.

After they bought the business they kept right on supplying the salmon fisheries," said Mr. Board.

Daniel G. Trench, Vice President of the Sprague Canning Machinery Company, testified that "prices are the same everywhere." This statement was corroborated by William Moore of Hoopeston, Ill.

Of All the Ways of Saving Money, Collecting S&H Green Trading Stamps Is the Best

Of course, it goes without saying that EVERY ONE wants the most he can get for his money.

At GREENHUT'S YOU GET IT. No store can possibly offer you better value for the amount expended than we can. BUT WE MAKE IT AN OBJECT FOR YOU TO TRADE HERE by giving S&H Green Trading Stamps with every purchase.

Two S&H Green Stamps for Every 10c You Spend in the Forenoon.
One S&H Green Stamp for Each 10c You Spend in the Afternoon.

Usual Complimentary S&H Green Stamps Free, Today—Distribution in Our Annex Building.

In a surprisingly short time a book is filled. Then you come to the Premium Parlor (4th Floor, ANNEX Building), and TAKE YOUR CHOICE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL ARTICLES WHICH ARE GIVEN YOU WITHOUT CHARGE in exchange for filled books of these stamps. An economy lesson which THOUSANDS of careful buyers have learned.

Usual Complimentary S&H Green Stamps Free, Today
Distribution in Our Annex Building

As many sets of these stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

FOR DETAILS OF THE GREAT SEPTEMBER SALES NOW IN PROGRESS AT THE BIG STORE PLEASE SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENTS IN EVENING JOURNAL AND EVENING WORLD.

GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOYS' BOOKS SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Next to the Fountain

FORMERLY GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY

Sale of Motor Apparel & Requisites

at palpable reductions today

$6.50	Men's Dusters	$1.95
$5.00	Rubber Auto Shirts	$3.50
$10.00	Men's Raincoats	$5.50
$2.00	Caps & Silk Soft Hats	75c
$1.50	Goggles	50c
$15.00	Tire Trunks	$5.00
$7.00	Women's Dusters	$2.95

[Sixth floor.]

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street
The Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

650 Pieces Left Over from

The August Furniture Sale

At About ½ Price

To effect an immediate clearance of Odd Suites and Pieces of Furniture they have been marked at material reductions from August Sale Prices.

Sixth Floor

TO DAY
our clients are receiving
$420,000
as interest paid by us on the day when it is due. If a SURE income is wanted buy our
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital & Surplus $8,750,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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CARDINALS MEET TO ELECT A POPE

Doors of the Conclave Hall Are Closed and All Communications Severed.

EVEN PHONE WIRES CUT

Gibbons and O'Connell Not Expected Till Tomorrow—57 Cardinals in Rome.

ROME, Aug. 31.—At 7:30 this evening Cardinal della Volpe, the Papal Chamberlain, closed the inside door to the Conclave Hall, in which the College of Cardinals is gathered to elect a successor to the late Pope Pius X. Outside stood the Governor and the Marshal of the Conclave.

Not until a new Pope has been chosen by ballot will the doors be opened or any intimation of the procedure inside be known. All the telephone wires leading to the edifice have been cut and communication with the outside world has been severed.

Tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock great crowds will gather in the square outside St. Peter's. Every eye will be focussed upon the chimney of the Sistine Chapel. If smoke should arise from it it will indicate that no Pope has been elected. The smoke will be from the burning ballots, with which has been mixed a little straw.

Should a Pontiff be elected workmen will immediately break in the doors and the Cardinals will repair to the balcony of St. Peter's and proclaim him. Shortly afterward the Pope himself, if custom is followed, will appear in the gallery of St. Peter's and bestow the Papal blessing.

A majority of the Cardinals before they entered the Conclave Hall sought to learn the latest news from the war zones. Several of them have close relatives in the armies.

Cardinal Piffl, Archbishop of Vienna, has five members of his family at the front with the Austrians. Cardinal Billot has already been informed that one of his nephews has been killed and another dangerously wounded in the French line. Cardinal von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, has two relatives who are officers in the German Imperial Guard.

The condition of Cardinal Mercier is pitiful. He is Archbishop of Malines, Belgium, and arrived in Rome without a cent in his pocket. He says, however, that immediately the Conclave is ended he will return to Malines, even though he has to go on foot.

Mass was celebrated this morning in the Pauline Chapel in the presence of fifty-seven Cardinals and their concavists. There were also present members of the Diplomatic Corps, Knights of Malta, and members of the aristocracy of the Papal Court, who, for the first time since Aug. 20, appeared without mourning dress.

The Sistine Choir sang the Middle Mass, and Mgr. Masselia delivered in Latin an oration concerning the election of a Pontiff.

Cardinals Gibbons and O'Connell are expected on Sept. 2.

Father Fine, Assistant Jesuit General for France, has been selected to head the Jesuits until a successor for the late Father Francis Xavier Werns is elected.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT DEFEAT

Liberal Elected Speaker of Lower House of Legislature.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 31.—After three ballots, the members of the lower house of the Legislature this afternoon elected Ibrahim Urquiaga, a Liberal, Speaker, the Liberals having united against the Government's candidate.

The Liberal union means the downfall of all the Government's legislative plans.

The members present today were the first quorum in many weeks.

She's a Little Lady

AND among her playmates at school she is sensitive—just as *you* used to be. She abhors shabby shoes.

Send her here and let us uphold her ideas of neatness.

We love children and want to show you how well your child will be treated. We know you want good looking, well fitted, hard wearing shoes. Rice & Hutchins shoes are everything you have looked for.

Men's, women's and children's shoes. Educators, All Americas, Signets, Mayfairs.

SIGNET SHOE CO

Bronx Store: 3rd Ave. & 149th St.
Harlem: 112 W. 125th St.
Brooklyn: 557 Fulton St.

A quick, palatable sustaining lunch—
Grape-Nuts
and Cream

CARRANZA ORDERS VERA CRUZ CLOSED

Act Interpreted as Indicating Resentment at Our Occupation.

EX-FEDERALS TO JOIN VILLA?

Twenty Generals Said to Have Made Overtures for a Rebellion Against Carranza.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Provisional President Carranza has ordered the port of Vera Cruz closed, according to official advices today to the American Government. Gen. Funston transmitted a long report on the complications which might result, but State Department officials were not inclined to regard it as an unfriendly action.

During the Huerta régime Vera Cruz was similarly closed, but foreign vessels paid little attention to the order. Gen. Carranza's decree would prevent ships putting in at Vera Cruz and, if enforced in an unfriendly way, might exact heavy penalties from foreign vessels entering any other Mexican port after they had touched at Vera Cruz. Gen. Funston called attention to the possibility that foreign shipowners, desiring not to incur the displeasure of the Carranza Administration, might hesitate to send cargoes to Vera Cruz, thus diminishing the food supply of the city.

In some quarters there was a disposition to regard Carranza's attitude as one of resentment against the continued occupancy of Vera Cruz by American troops, but State Department officials did not share this view. An interruption in traffic between Vera Cruz and Mexico City recently occurred, but as soon as Gen. Funston announced that he would keep all rolling stock in Vera Cruz until traffic was resumed, the Mexican authorities explained that they were using the trains to transport troops and immediately adjusted the schedules.

Paul Fuller, personal representative of President Wilson, is due in Mexico City tomorrow to discuss with the Government there questions relating to the American occupancy of Vera Cruz, as well as to the differences between Carranza and Villa. Although Administration officials have not announced their position in any formal way, it is generally understood that recognition will be withheld until a complete agreement between the two chieftains has been reached and arrangements made for a Constitutional election.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 31.—An official announcement was issued last night by Ygnacio Bonillas, Acting Minister of Fomento, stating that all contracts and concessions awarded by the Ministries of Fomento and Communications during the Administration of Gen. Huerta would be declared void.

NOGALES, Ariz., Aug. 31.—A statement was issued by Gens. Villa and Obregon last night announcing the terms of an agreement signed yesterday. Col. Elias P. Calles, a Carranza adherent, is removed from office and replaced by Gen. Benjamin Hill. Calles will receive a command in another State.

Gov. Maytorena is recognized as civil Governor of Sonora and will retain command of his guard of Yaqui Indians. If the contending factions again cause trouble, Villa and Obregon pledge themselves to move their armies into the State and attack the disturbers.

Villa and Obregon started tonight for Durango and Mexico City. After the Durango visit, where they will try to compose differences among local officials Gen. Villa will probably accompany Gen. Obregon to Mexico City with one brigade of his army. A conference of all military leaders will be called to form a plan for the organization of the new Government.

FEDERALS TO AID VILLA?

Rumor That Twenty Generals Will Join Him in a New Rebellion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 31.—The commanders of the gunboats Bravo, Zaragoza, and Progreso have agreed to assist in the fight against Carranza. It is learned here that more than twenty ex-Federal Generals, including those already in the field, have made overtures to Gen. Villa regarding a coalition. It is intimated today that these have been successful and that 20,000,000 pesos have been subscribed to finance the new revolt.

Several thousand ex-Federals, under Juan Banderas, are marching from Chalco, in the State of Mexico, westward through Ixtapalapa, which is reported to be held by Juan Andrew Almazan, to Tehuacan and Puebla, the latter of which was occupied several days ago by a large force under Higinio Aguilar. The developments are considered important, although the ex-Federals have hitherto confined their activities to harrying isolated outposts, where they obtained a small amount of ammunition for their few machine guns.

All dispatches from Mexico City are severely censored and not allowed to pass unless favorable to the Government. The newspapers are likewise unable to give the facts regarding conditions even within the capital.

The Constitutionalists have occupied Puerto Mexico without fighting, the ex-Federals and their sympathizers taking to the hills. The cutting of a railway line near Tierra Bianca is also reported.

MEXICO'S BRIGHT FUTURE.

Pedro Lascurain Says People Are Tired of Warfare.

Pedro Lascurain, who was provisional President of Mexico for fifteen minutes between the passing of Madero and the accession of Huerta, arrived in this city on Saturday and is stopping at the Hotel Astor. Yesterday Mr. Lascurain talked guardedly of present conditions in Mexico. He was enthusiastic, however, when it came to discussing the future of that country.

"My country," he said, "is facing a particularly bright future. She is marching toward great prosperity and to a settled and happy condition. Soon, I hope, the people will be content. All the people of Mexico want is a wise and competent management of public affairs. The people are weary of uproar and warfare. They long for peace so they may go about their affairs without difficulty.

"I left Mexico early in August and went to Havana and then came here. I intend to remain here for some time. But I can go back to my estates at home any time I please. There is no threat hanging over me in Mexico and I have no enemies there that I know of."

Concerning the feeling in Mexico toward the United States, Mr. Lascurain said:

"No Mexican believes that the United States wants any of his country. There is the greatest feeling of security in Mexico in that respect. Of course, when this country landed men at Vera Cruz there was a strong feeling of bitterness, but that, I think, has pretty well passed away. The two countries can easily live together in peace for the benefit of each."

RESUME MEXICO R. R. TRAFFIC.

Interchange with United States Lines Has Been Arranged.

Officials of the Texas & Pacific, International & Great Northern, and Missouri Pacific system expect to be able to resume the interchange of traffic shortly with the railroads in Mexico. It is believed that the Constitutionalists will turn the railroads in their control back to the National Railways of Mexico.

Meantime arrangements have been made for an interchange of traffic with the Gould roads at Laredo, Texas, although no through bills of lading will be issued.

SHOOT UP A FACTORY.

Five Gunmen Terrorize 150 Women in Loft in Brooklyn.

As 150 young women were working in the shirtwaist factory of Levowitz Brothers, on the third floor of the loft building at 1,620 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, five men, each under 30 years of age, and none of them known to any of the women, walked into the loft and gave the workers peremptory orders to strike. The women refused to strike, whereupon the five left the work room, went to the basement, and turned off the electric power by which the sewing machines in the loft were run. They then returned to the loft and repeated their demand.

Although they could not operate their machines, the women still refused to obey the men. The five became angry, and each drew a revolver and pointed it at the workers. Screaming in fear, the women rushed for the stairway and the fire escapes. While they were struggling to get out of the loft some one shouted, "The police are coming," and with this warning the men began to fire their revolvers into the floor and ceiling. Each man, the women said, emptied his weapon.

The intruders forced their way down the stairs past the women and climbed into a gray automobile, waiting for them in front of the building. They started through St. Mark's Place at high speed, and had gone four blocks to Hopkinson Avenue, when a policeman, who saw that the automobile was going at least fifty miles an hour, signaled them to stop. At sight of his uniform each of the men threw his revolver into the street and the automobile sped on. It was out of sight before the policeman could see any of the men clearly or get the license number, which was swung so far under the body of the car that it could only with difficulty be seen.

After two hours of delay the women in the loft returned to work. They gave a description of the men to detectives, who started a search for them, but no other clue to their identity had been found last night. All of the discharged bullets went through the ceiling or the floor, but so close to the front wall of the building that no one on the second or fourth floor was wounded. The Levowits brothers met the men when they entered, but when the employes refused to strike and the men left the loft to turn off the electric power the employers thought the disturbance was over and returned to their office. They did not go out again until the men began firing their revolvers.

A FLURRY OVER HOME RULE.

Incident in Commons Shows War Has Not Wiped Out Bitterness.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—For a moment this afternoon the House of Commons, turning from the country's danger, reverted to the old controversy over Ireland.

Premier Asquith had announced that on reassembling on Sept. 9 the Government would proceed with the Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment bills, and John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons, expressed the hope that if the Government's proposals should not meet with the approval of the whole House, the Government would not change its intention in regard to Home Rule.

Ex-Premier Balfour immediately rose and said that if the Government again introduced Home Rule its course would arouse a torrent of abuse.

This pronouncement brought an angry roar from the Ministerialists, during which Mr. Balfour stood unmoved.

When quiet was resumed he said that to introduce the bill while many members were serving at the front could only arouse a most heated controversy.

Again the Ministerialists roared "Shame!" which cry was met with angry counter-cheers from the Opposition.

There was another angry shout from the Nationalists and Ministerialists when the House proceeded with other business.

WANT HIGHER DUTY ON DYES

Manufacturers Point to Need of Protection After the War Ends.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The critical situation in various industries affected by the shortage of dyestuffs will be used in urging Congress to provide adequate protection for manufacturers of dyes. I. F. Stone, President of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, said today that manufacturers would furnish all the capital necessary to push the industry if they could be assured of proper protection after the war.

Mr. Stone says that workmen in dyestuffs factories in this country receive $15 to $17 a week, whereas $7 is the weekly wage for similar work in Germany, which sends about $75,000,000 worth of dyes to the United States every year. The production in this country is estimated at $10,000,000 a year.

Dyestuffs pay an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent. There should be imposed in addition a specific duty of 5 cents a pound, said an officer of the National Company.

"This would serve to prevent undervaluation of imports and would give sufficient protection, probably, to enable us to compete with Germany," said he.

The present situation strikes at every industry using dyes. Makers of tinted papers, hat manufacturers, and producers of leather goods are in the list. The textile industries, however, feel the shortage in dyes most. The Standard Oil Company is said to be considering plans for manufacturing dyes. The situation will be discussed tomorrow at a meeting of the Executive Board of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers.

NATIONAL AMATEUR GOLF STARTS---POLO

PITTSBURGH GOLFER LEADS TEST ROUND

W. C. Fownes, Jr., Plays Six Strokes Better Than Travers in National Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 31.—Playing nearly perfect golf with the exception of two or three holes, W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Oakmont, Pittsburgh, led the field with a score of 70 at the end of the first eighteen-hole testing round of the national amateur golf championship tournament on the links of the Ekwanok Country Club today.

Practically all the favorites survived the day's trial, and with rare exceptions they acquitted themselves creditably. Ray Gorton of Brae Burn finished second with a 72, while Francis Ouimet of Woodland, former open champion; Fred Herreshoff of Ekwanok, D. Clark Corkran of Baltimore, and Joseph Schlottman of Detroit were grouped in a quadruple tie for third honors. Charles Evans, Jr., the Western champion, who won the medal a year ago at Garden City, had a 74, and a little further down came Jerome D. Travers of Upper Montclair, the four-times champion. Travers made the round in 76. There were 104 starters, and of this number eight failed to return cards. The quality of the golf may be better appreciated when it is said that twenty-four players returned cards better than 80.

Fownes, who has figured prominently in national events for a number of years, won the title at Brookline in 1910. He took seven strokes for the long seventh hole, where he got trapped on his second shot. He also found trouble at the sixteenth, taking six shots, but gained applause from the gallery by bringing off a putt from the edge of the home green for a three. His 70 is a new competitive record for the course. The card follows:

Out .....4 4 3 3 4 5 7 4 3—35
In .....5 2 4 3 4 4 6 4 3—35—70

Tomorrow morning the qualifiers will set out on another round of eighteen holes medal play to determine the thirty-two who will continue at match play in the afternoon. These thirty-two will come through on the best total scores of today's and tomorrow morning's medal rounds.

The sixty-four to qualify were:

W. C. Fownes, Oakmont, 35, 35—70; R. R. Gorton, Braeburn, 37, 35—72; Francis Ouimet, Woodland, 37, 36—73; Fred Herreshoff, Ekwanok, 37, 36—73; D. Clark, Corkran, Baltimore, 38, 35—73; J. B. Schlotmann, Detroit, 37, 36—73; Charles Evans, Edgewater, 38, 36—74; Jesse Guilford, Intervale, 36, 39—75; J. G. Anderson, Braeburn, 38, 37—75; A. M. Reid, St. Andrew's, 40, 36—76; Jerome D. Travers, Upper Montclair, 37, 39—76; R. M. Lewis, Ridgefield, 38, 38—76; E. M. Barnes, Ringwood, 38, 39—77; Nelson Whitney, Audubon, 39, 38—77; E. P. Allis, 3d, Milwaukee, 40, 38—78; Gardner W. White, Flushing, 40, 38—78; Louis Jacoby, Dallas, 37, 41—78; R. M. Byers, Allegheny, 37, 41—78; S. K. Sterne, Tatnuck, 38, 41—79; Roy D. Webb, Englewood, 40, 39—79; R. S. Kampmann, Bar Harbor, 39, 40—79; M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, 38, 41—79; W. I. Howland, Jr., Chicago, 39, 40—79; R. S. Worthington, Shawnee, 40, 39—79; J. N. Stearns, 3d, Princeton, 40, 40—80; B. Warren, Corkran, Baltimore C. C., 41, 39—80; H. K. Kerr, Ekwanok, 42, 38—80; Harold Weber, Toledo, 39, 41—80; Chisholm Beach, Fox Hills, 37, 43—80; Max A. Martin, Ekwanok, 42, 39—81; C. H. Brown, St. Andrew's, 38, 42—81; Gilman P. Tiffany, Mohawk, 41, 40—81; A. K. Kammer, Fox Hills, 41, 40—81; H. W. Ferrin, Merion Cricket, 42, 39—81; W. H. Cady, Dalebrook, 42, 39—81; Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, 40, 42—82; C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, 41, 41—82; Paul M. Hunter, Midlothian, 41, 41—82; W. P. Seeley, Brookhaven, 42, 40—82; Philip Carter, Nassau, 40, 42—82; M. L. Fearey, Fox Hills, 42, 40—82; John Reid, St. Andrew's, 44, 38—82; Robert C. Watson, National, 41, 41—82; Howard C. McCall, Philadelphia, 39, 44—83; Fred Leslie, Sunningdale, 41, 42—83; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, 44, 39—83; Sherrill Sherman, Yahnundasis, 41, 42—83; George T. Brokaw, Garden City, 42, 41—83; Louis Livingston, Westbrook, 42, 42—84; C. F. Buxton, Huntington, 44, 40—84; W. B. Groesbeck, Cincinnati, 42, 42—84; Devereux Lord, Haworth, 42, 42—84; Robert A. Gardner, Hinsdale, 42, 42—84; R. W. Brown, Meadow Brook, 45, 39—84; Charles R. Leake, 2d, Garden City, 43, 41—84; A. G. McIlwaine, 2d, National Links, 43, 41—84; H. F. Whitney, Nassau, 41, 44—85; F. C. Newton, Richmond County, 44, 41—85; W. P. Stewart, Audubon, 44, 41—85; W. A. Stickney, St. Louis, 41, 44—85; M. Fred O'Connell, Alpine, 44, 41—85; L. M. Washburn, Merion Cricket, 43, 42—85; Robert Hunter, Weeburn, 39, 46—85; Oliver Perin, National Links, 39, 46—85.

GOLF CLUB FOR TENAFLY.

Donald MacKay Buys Land for Course and Clubhouse.

TENAFLY, N. J., Aug. 31.—Tenafly is to have a golf course. Malcome MacKay, son of the late Donald MacKay, the banker of Englewood, has purchased about 150 acres of ground lying between Tenafly and Knickerbocker Road on the line of DeMott Avenue, the north boundary line being 300 feet to the north of it, while the south line will be parallel with Ivy Lane. Work has been started on the grounds with about 100 men on the job. It is the intention to erect a fine clubhouse and make the golf course a model one.

Jack Borden's Cricket Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 31.—Sailing one-design catboats, owned and usually handled by their children, seven members of the Rumson Country Club sailed in a match race for special cups over the Shrewsbury course, Howard S. Borden, in his son Jack's Cricket, winning the race by a good margin. The boats owned by the sons of Andrew Stout, William B. Potts, Samuel Riker, Thomas N. McCarter, C. D. Halsey, and William H. Hamilton finished in the order named.

DREW REFUSES BIG OFFER.

Colored Sprinter Turns Down $4,000 and Remains Amateur.

Another indication that all is not gloom in England because of the war may be found in the report that Howard Drew, the colored sprinter, has been offered the sum of $4,000 to run one race in that country as a professional. The Springfield boy is said to have refused this tempting offer and expressed his intention of remaining permanently in the amateur ranks. This big offer to Drew was made, according to the report circulated here, by an English sports promoter, who said he considered the colored runner's name worth that sum as a drawing card.

Such an offer only goes to prove that despite the war athletics are still very much alive in England and that those in close touch with the situation are confident that the war will have little effect on sport. The promoters must necessarily have planned for an immense crowd when they could afford to make Drew such a splendid offer.

It was feared at first by American athletes that Drew might accept this offer, as he has had considerable trouble lately with the Amateur Athletic Union, but Drew says that he would not go in for professionalism at any price.

NEWS FOR THE ATHLETES.

With only another day left before the closing of the entries, a record number of athletes have entered the national junior and senior track and field championships which will be held in Baltimore on Sept. 11 and 12. It is estimated that more than 250 men will compete in the title events. The metropolitan district alone will furnish about 100 of the contestants, while the Middle Atlantic Association will send twenty to the Southern city and the New England Association probably thirty-five. From the South will come Bert Coleman of the St. Paul A. A. of New Orleans, for the 100 and 220 yard dashes; A. J. Gueno and J. V. Delcombre of Covington, La., for the hop, step, and jump and javelin; J. A. Commagare, in the hammer and 56-pound weight, and Harry Fitzpatrick, in the mile walk. The University of Virginia has entered its star hurdler, J. H. Cronly, and its best broad jumper, Robert K. Gooch. Gooch has a record of 25 feet 5 inches in the running broad. J. G. MacVeigh, the miler from Omaha, is entered in the mile. The Columbia A. C. of St. Louis has entered Gus Aronson in the sprints and Jake Kasing in the five-mile run. Kasing is the five-mile champion of the Western Association. The Illinois A. C. and Chicago A. A. will be represented by teams of ten men each. Among those on the Illinois A. C. team are Richards, who carried off the world's championship title in the running high jump at the Olympic games in Stockholm; Ray, the one and five mile runner; Dan Ahearn, the all-around jumper; O'Donnell, who finished at the heels of Henderson at the Central Association championships, when the latter won the half in 1:56 1-5; Nicholson, the hurdler, and Kohler, a weight man. The most prominent among the Chicago A. A. entrants are Loomis, Goelitz, Jansen, Phelps, Shaw, and Palmer.

The local weight throwers who will compete in the national Metropolitan championships have had very little chance to show their prowess this season. For some reason promoters of athletic games this Summer have failed, with but few exceptions, to card weight throwing events. Last Saturday was the first time in some weeks Matt McGrath, Pat McDonald, Pat Ryan, and other throwers of the weights have been in competition. This fact should not hurt their performances in the title games, for they have been put through an unusually hard course of training. Both Bernie Wefers of the New York A. C. and Lawson Robertson of the Irish-American A. C. have observed this oversight on the part of the promoters, and made up for it by extra work at Travers Island and Celtic Park.

Fred W. Rubien, Chairman of the Metropolitan Track and Field Championship Committee, yesterday received the entries of Dave Politzer of the Sheridan A. C. in the broad jump and J. Canning, West Side Y. M. C. A., in the one-mile run for the games at Celtic Park on Saturday, Sept. 19. Politzer won the junior Metropolitan broad jump at Travers Island this year, and has a record of almost twenty-three feet, which should make him a contender in the seniors. Canning recently led Willie Gordon of Yonkers to the tape from a fairly low mark in a 1,000-yard run, in which the Yonkers sensation missed breaking the world's record by two seconds after running over a field of almost fifty.

Gedney Golf Course Expanded.

The official opening of five holes on the Gedney Farm Golf and Country Club links has been set for Saturday, when a number of prominent local golfers will be the guests of the club. The expansion of the golf course was decided upon shortly after the formal opening of the nine-hole course, and five of the extra nine holes will be ready for play this week. The remaining four will be completed before the end of the Fall season.

The new polo field has been recently opened and a regular Polo Association club is now being formed and capitalized. Practice games are played weekly and a tournament is in contemplation. Another feature that is appealing to the club members is the indoor swimming pool, which will be the scene of a number of swimming and diving competitions during the Winter months.

NEWS FOR THE GOLFERS.

Members of the Scottish-American Golf Club qualified for their club championship at Van Cortlandt Park over the week end, Walter Peebles leading the field with a total of 155. The following qualified: Walter Peebles, 155; T. J. Totten, 159; J. D. Ahearn, 161; Frederick C. Haber, 167; James Lang, 168; Paul T. Haber, 169; J. D. Chapman, Jr., 170; H. B. Dunn, 176. Match play will be in order on subsequent week-ends, the draw for the first round being Chapman vs. Totten, Ahearn vs. Frederick Haber, Paul Haber vs. Dunn, and Peebles vs. Lang.

In the playy-off for the qualifying medal in the Van Cortlandt Park championship between Walter Peebles and Dr. E. M. Mendel, who each had 77 last week, Peebles had a 78, and won.

A foursome match in Scotch kilties will be played next Sunday at Van Cortlandt between William D. Patterson and Bert Peters vs. Gordon Fraser and William Erskine. John Fraser, sixteen years old, will play Scotch airs on the bagpipes during the match. The contest is to illustrate the proper manner of playing Scotch golf.

Although he was obliged to allow his opponent eleven strokes of a handicap, G. F. Weston defeated E. B. Hatcher in the final match for the President's Cup, presented by W. S. Cowle, at the Haworth Country Club. Weston's margin was two holes out of eighteen.

RUMSON POLO CUPS FOR GREAT NECK

Long Islanders Victors in a Heavy-Scoring Game at New Jersey Club.

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 31.—Great Neck captured the Rumson polo cups today by defeating the Rumson team by the score of 16 to 13½ goals, and on Wednesday will play Point Judith Freebooters for the Monmouth Cups, which will mark the close of the tournament at the Rumson Country Club.

Refreshed by a trip from New York in Howard S. Borden's speedy steam yacht Flyaway to Rumson, the Great Neck team started in with a rush, overcoming a handicap of 3 goals and closing the third period in the lead. In the fourth the tide changed, and with four goals made by Rumson the first half ended in a tie of 9 to 9.

From then on it was nip and tuck. W. Strother Jones, Jr., featured in the play with two pretty goals after brilliant dashes for three-quarters the length of the field. Walter McClure also played a fine game for Rumson, and with Howard S. Borden made pretty goals and prevented goal scoring by clever backing. It was dark and raining as the teams fought out the last two periods, Webb, Tilney and Dows being responsible for the goals that resulted in victory. Summary:

GREAT NECK.	RUMSON.
1—N. L. Tilney.	1—W. S. Jones, Jr.
2—David Dows.	2—Walter McClure.
3—J. Watson Webb.	3—C. L. A. Whitney.
Back—Howard Phipps.	Back—H. S. Borden.

Goals—By Great Neck: Tilney, 9; Webb, 4; Dows, 3. By Rumson: Jones, 4; McClure, 3; Whitney, 2; Borden, 2; allowed by handicap, 3; lost by safety against Whitney, ½. Referee—W. S. Jones.

Welsh to See Stadium Bouts.

Freddy Welsh, the new lightweight champion of the world, will be at the ringside at the Stadium A. C. tomorrow night, to look the boxers over. Welsh is particularly interested in the success of Mike Mazie, the Staten Island lightweight, who will engage Jimmy Coffey, the Harlem "Mohawk Indian," in one of the three ten-round bouts which comprise the card. Welsh has taken a strong fancy to the local boy. They met in England with Gunboat Smith and Jim Buckley. The two lightweights trained at the same gymnasium and sparred with each other daily. The Staten Island youth impressed Welsh as being a very promising champion possibility. In the other bouts on the Stadium's programme, Joe Thomas, the New Orleans lightweight, will box Johnny Lore of the west side, and Kid Taylor, the Armenian bantamweight, who defeated Frankie Burns two weeks ago, will clash with Young O'Leary of the east side. Thomas is making his reappearance in a local ring after an absence of more than a year. He scored a big hit here on his previous visit, defeating Young Shugrue, Willie Beecher, and Jimmy Coffey. Lore is expected to give him a hard battle, for he is boxing in his best form now.

Pacemakers for Cycle Grind.

The drawing for pacemakers by the riders entered in the second fifty-mile heat for the international motor-paced championship to be run at the Brighton Beach Motordrome tomorrow night took place last night. Bobby Walthour was fortunate in picking Charley Stein's name out of the hat, as the latter is more familiar with the Atlanta star's style of riding than the other pacemakers. Clarence Carmen, who will get another chance at the title, drew Jimmy Hunter, considered one of the best men in his class. The other riders entered and their pacemakers are as follows: George Wiley, Carl Ruden; Worth Mitten, Albert Morin; Percy Lawrence, M. Nazo, and Peter Drobach. Freddie West. The class of the riders will be in the second heat, and the winner will be the logical choice to win the title.

Before the big race three amateur events will be run, a three-mile handicap, with Wahlrab going from scratch; a one-mile novice race, and a two-thirds-mile open race. Arthur Chapple will enter in a five-mile handicap, allowing a crack field of motor cyclists two laps at the distance.

Moffatt Wins Griggs Golf Cup.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 31.—W. D. Moffatt of Hackensack is the winner of the President's Cup offered by ex-Gov. John W. Griggs of the Arcola Country Club, defeating C. Wesley Abbott of Paterson, 4 up and 3 to play.

SCOTTISH SOCCER SCORES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The end of the first two weeks of the Scottish soccer season finds Hearts, Rangers, and Clyde tied for first place in the table. Celtic having not yet got into their stride, are at present occupying twelfth position with three points to their credit for three games played.

All the home teams gave a good account of themselves in the results recorded today, eight winning outright while the remaining four shared the points. Clyde scored a narrow win over Raith Rovers and remain the only club in the competition without a goal registered against them. Queens Park were expected to make a much better show against Dumbarton and disappointed their supporters by only drawing their game, 2—2. Scores:

Morton 1, Aberdeen 1; Ayr United 0, Airdrieonians 0; St. Mirren 3, Celtic 3; Clyde 1, Raith Rovers 0; Queens Park 2, Dumbarton 2; Dundee 1, Hamilton Ac. 0; Falkirk 2, Patrick Thistle 1; Hearts 2, Third Lanark 0; Motherwell 3, Hibernians 0; Rangers 2, Kilmarnock 1.

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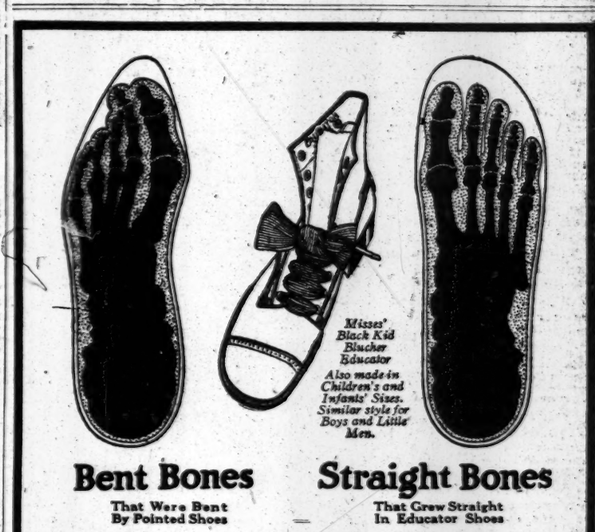

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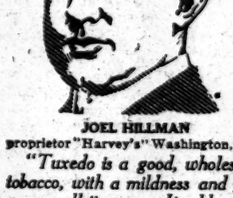

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McLOUGHLIN AND WILLIAMS IN TENNIS FINALS---BASEBALL---RACING

EAST VERSUS WEST FOR TENNIS TITLE

McLoughlin Defeats Clothier and Williams Wins from Fottrell—Straight Set Victories.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—Once more Maurice E. McLoughlin of San Francisco and Richard Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, will play for the lawn tennis championship of the United States, for the men who fought for the supremacy last year came out to the final round at the Casino courts today by easily winning their matches. McLoughlin, the playing through title holder advanced by defeating William J. Clothier of Philadelphia, champion in 1906, in straight sets at 6—4, 6—4, 6—3, while Williams upheld the East, vanquishing Ella Fottrell of San Francisco at 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

McLoughlin has figured in the titular round of the tournament four times. In 1911, when the Californian first mowed down the other entrants in the all-comers, he was beaten in the challenge round by William A. Larned. The next year, however, Larned defaulted and McLoughlin won the title, with Wallace F. Johnson of Philadelphia the runner-up. Last year Williams was the runner-up to McLoughlin, and it looks as if he will be the same this year. Should the Californian beat Williams tomorrow he will gain possession of the cup, having attained his third win of the trophy.

The day was excessively hot, but the crowd was out in full force, and sat through to the finish of the contests. Williams and Fottrell were the first to get into action, and were relegated to a side court, while the champion and ex-champion played for the gallery on the championship court.

Clothier started service and, playing very carefully, carried off the first three games in order. The gallery appeared pleased at this turn of events. McLoughlin commenced to strike his stride in the fourth game and won it after it had gone to deuce. The sixth likewise went to deuce, but fell to the wizardry of the Californian's racket. On his own service McLoughlin tied the score, but Clothier came back into the lead by winning the seventh on beautiful forecourt work. The Californian then let out a notch and gathered in another cluster of three, which gave him the set.

The Philadelphian started with a rush again in the second set, and while his rival was busy tuning up his strokes went to the front with the score of 4—1. Once more the gallery found things going to its liking and applauded every play that the former champion made. McLoughlin, however, was not to be left in the lurch so easily and, his fighting spirit having been aroused, he marched straight to victory in the set by reeling off five consecutive games with the loss of only four points.

In the third set McLoughlin made six more errors than his rival, but he outplayed him. The points follow:

FIRST SET.

										P.	G.
McLoughlin	1	2	0	5	6	4	1	5	4	4—33—6	
Clothier	4	4	6	4	4	1	5	4	2	6—35—4	

SECOND SET.

McLoughlin	3	4	2	5	1	6	4	4	4	4—32—6	
Clothier	4	1	4	3	5	4	1	6	3	2—21—4	

THIRD SET.

McLoughlin	4	4	1	4	5	4	2	2	5	5—31—6	
Clothier	1	1	4	0	3	2	4	4	3	8—22—3	

McLoughlin had 27 nets, 27 outs, 37 places, 8 aces, 2 double faults.

At the outset of the Williams-Fottrell match it looked as if the players were in for a long, drawn-out struggle, for in the opening set the men moved along steadily, each winning on his own service, until the score stood 5—4, favoring the Philadelphian. Williams had been finding it very hard to handle his opponent's delivery, and it seemed almost certain that the set would go to deuce, with Fottrell serving on the tenth game. The Californian, however, developed a streak of wildness at this critical moment, and allowed Williams to break through his service for a love game, which gave the latter the set.

In the second set the men kept on even terms until the score stood 2 all. At this stage of the game the Californian again lost control over the ball and began to drive it out of bounds or drop it into the net frequently, and Williams forged to the front at 5—2. Fottrell made a brief stand, capturing the eighth game on his own service at love and bringing the ninth twice to deuce, but he could not keep up the good work, and the second set went the way of the first.

The third set found the Westerner even more erratic than he had been in the opener, and Williams was no time in getting to the lead at 5—1. Fottrell managed to break into the winning column once more, but he dropped the eighth game and the set without a struggle. Inefficient linesmen marred this set somewhat for the careful onlooker by making bad decisions on a number of close strokes. The points follow:

FIRST SET.

										P.	G.
Williams	4	5	4	0	6	1	4	2	4	4—32—6	
Fottrell	0	7	0	4	4	4	2	4	2	0—27—4	

SECOND SET.

Williams	4	1	6	1	4	4	4	0	6	6—36—6	
Fottrell	0	4	4	4	1	0	0	4	4	4—21—6	

THIRD SET.

Williams	4	4	1	4	7	5	4	4	8	3—43—6	
Fottrell	1	2	4	1	5	7	3	2	6	5—36—4	

Williams had 16 nets, 20 outs, 22 places, 12 aces, 5 double faults.

Miss Carey and Robert Lindley Murray carried off the trophies in the mixed doubles event by defeating Miss Marion Fenno and George L. Wrenn in the final round in straight sets at 6—1, 6—3. The winners outplayed their rivals at every department of the game, but gained their victory principally because of their brilliant team work. The victors gained the final bracket by disposing of Mrs. H. W. Bull and C. M. Bull, Jr., in the semi-final round at 6—0, while the beaten pair moved out by vanquishing Mrs. Bishop and N. W. Niles at 8—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Queens Borough Tennis Tourney.

Five clubs will be represented in the annual tennis tournament of the Jamaica Estates Club at Hillside, N. J., for the championship of Queens Borough Lawn Tennis League. The tournament will start Saturday afternoon, Sept. 12, with men's singles, and will continue on subsequent Saturdays until the final round is played. The doubles will start one week after the singles. The tournament is open to the Whitestone, Elmhurst, Bayside, Great Neck, and Jamaica clubs, and entries will close Wednesday, Sept. 9, with Russell Holt, 145 Shelton Avenue, Jamaica. The draw will be made Thursday, Sept. 10. All matches will be two out of three sets, except the finals, which will be three out of five. The winner of the singles will receive the Taylor Cup.

Hollywood Invitation Tennis.

The annual invitation tennis tournament of the Hollywood Golf Club at Deal, N. J., will begin on Saturday, when competition in men's singles and doubles is scheduled. The matches will be under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association and will begin at 5 P. M. each day of the tournament, and will be scheduled at the close of each day for the following day. The trophy in men's singles is the Tennis Committee Cup, which must be won three times for permanent ownership. Lyle E. Mahan has one leg on the trophy. Entries close at 6 P. M. Friday, and Frank L. Slazenger will act as referee. The Tennis Committee consists of Harry Content, Joseph J. O'Donahue, Jr., and Frank L. Slazenger.

Howard Knocks Out Hanlon.

Johnny Howard of Bayonne, had a field day at the Olympic Athletic Club last night at the expense of Jack Hanlon of Newark. Hanlon lasted two rounds and a part of the third. He went down for the count of nine in the first round, and would probably have gone out then if the bell hadn't saved him. In the third round he picked out a nice, soft place on the floor and went down again. After Howard had socked to his belonging and let the ring, Hanlon came to life and made a big protest to the referee for stopping the entertainment. He said he just laid down to rest a few. Some one in the crowd threw a bottle, but Hanlon dodged in time, much to the crowd's disappointment.

Kid Boston of Orange had the better of a six-round bout with Tommy Stagg of Philadelphia, Stagg was willing enough, but Boston was stronger and a cleverer boxer. Frank Moran knocked out Iceman Jack in the second round.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 1; Pittsburgh, 1.
(Eleven innings.)
Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 9; New York, 6.
(Thirteen innings.)
New York, 3; Detroit, 2.
(Seven innings; darkness.)
Philadelphia, 9; Cleveland, 3.
Chicago, 4; Washington, 3.
(Ten innings.)
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 3.
Eleven innings; darkness.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 4; Buffalo, 1.
Baltimore, 7; Pittsburgh, 1.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rochester, 3; Jersey City, 0.
Rochester, 5; Jersey City, 4.
(Eleven innings.
Buffalo, 2; Newark, 1.
Buffalo, 5; Newark, 2.
Toronto, 7; Baltimore, 3.
Providence, 5; Montreal, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	63	50	.558
Boston	63	51	.553
St. Louis	64	57	.529
Chicago	62	57	.521
Philadelphia	58	61	.465
Cincinnati	54	63	.462
Brooklyn	53	62	.461
Pittsburgh	52	65	.452

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia	82	38	.683
Boston	67	49	.578
Washington	61	56	.521
Detroit	61	61	.500
Chicago	59	63	.484
New York	56	64	.438
St. Louis	55	64	.462
Cleveland	39	84	.317

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Indianapolis	66	52	.559
Chicago	66	52	.559
Baltimore	61	53	.535
Buffalo	61	57	.500
Brooklyn	58	56	.490
Kansas City	57	62	.479
St. Louis	53	67	.442
Pittsburgh	47	66	.416

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Providence	78	51	.589
Rochester	74	53	.583
Buffalo	72	52	.581
Baltimore	68	54	.557
Toronto	62	58	.517
Newark	57	63	.475
Montreal	50	76	.397
Jersey City	37	86	.301

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.
St. Louis at Boston—two games.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark at Buffalo.
Jersey City at Rochester.
Baltimore at Toronto.
Providence at Montreal.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Pittsburgh.
Indianapolis at Chicago.
Kansas City at St. Louis.

FINNERAN IN FINE FORM.

Baltimore Castoff Pitches Brookfeds to Another Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Joe Finneran, the Baltimore Federal castoff, today pitched the Brooklyn Federals to their fourth victory over the Buffeds in the last five games which these two teams have played. The score was 4 to 1. It was Finneran's seventh win in eight starts. The young twirler held the locals to seven scattered hits, while the Wardmen bunched hits on Doc Anderson in three innings. Score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G.A'g'n,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Cooper, rf	4	0	0	2	1
Shaw, cf	3	2	2	2	0
Evans, 1b	3	0	1	9	1
H'fm'n,2b	4	0	1	2	5
Wm'n, 3b	4	1	0	3	1
Holt, ss	3	0	0	3	2
Land, c	4	0	1	2	0
Fin'an, p	4	0	0	1	3
Total	32	4	9	27	13

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Agler,lf,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Collins, lf	1	0	0	1	0
D'wn'y,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Young, rf	1	0	0	0	0
L'den, ss	1	1	1	1	1
McDonald,					
2b, rf	4	0	2	0	2
Chase, 1b	4	0	1	15	2
H'nf'd, cf	3	0	2	2	1
Smith, ss	3	0	0	2	4
Lavina, c	3	0	0	5	0
F.And'p,p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	27	1	7	27	22

Errors—Westervil, Holt, (2.) McDonald, Smith.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	—4
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Anderson, 3, (Shaw, Holt, Evans;) Off Finneran, 4, (Louden, 3; Smith.) Struck out—By Anderson, 5, (Evans, 2; Holt, 2; Finneran;) by Finneran, 2, (Anderson, Hanford.) Two-base hits—Shaw, Hofman. Sacrifice hits—Collins, Holt. Stolen bases—Cooper, Louden, 2; Downey, Shaw, Chase. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Buffalo, 6. Double plays—Finneran, Evans and Westervil; Cooper and Evans. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Manassau. Attendance—1,190.

FIELDER JONES IN COMMAND.

Assumes Management of St. Louis Feds and They Lose Twice.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Chicago tied Indianapolis for first place in the Federal League pennant race today by winning two games from St. Louis 4 to 3 and 1 to 0. Wickland's home run in the eighth inning scored the winning run of the first game, while the single run which won the second game was the result of Cueto's fumble of Hendrix's grounder, Zelder's single and W. Miller's fumble.

The day was designated as "Fielder Jones's Day" in honor of the former White Sox manager, who made his first Chicago appearance since he left the American League seven years ago. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	2
Chicago	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	4	1

Batteries—Willett and Chapman; Johnson and Wilson.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	0

Batteries—Keupper and Simons; Hendrix and Wilson.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 31.—Making every hit count, Baltimore today defeated the Pittsburgh Federals, 7 to 1. Quinn and Russell, the Baltimore batters, each had three hits. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	7	12	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	1

Batteries—Quinn and Russell; Camnitz and Roberts.

Two Fighting Players Fined.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—President Chivington of the American Association today announced that he had suspended Pitcher Slapnicka of the Milwaukee Club and Outfielder Reilly pending an investigation into the fist fight which occurred yesterday at Indianapolis. But when full reports of the trouble reached his office late this afternoon President Chivington lifted the suspension order so as not to work a hardship against the clubs and inflicted fines against Slapnicka and Reilly.

Baseball Today, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs Detroit. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

GIANTS LOSE CHANCE TO CLIMB IN RACE

Permit Pirates to Tie Score and Game Is Called in Eleventh, Still Deadlocked.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 31.—The last struggle of the year for the Giants in Pittsburgh this afternoon ended in a tie, each team scoring one run. It lasted eleven innings, and the game was called to give the Pirates time to board a train for St. Louis. Demaree and Harmon were the opposing pitchers. The New York pitcher was punished rather severely during the contest, but occasionally got spasms of effectiveness. This was particularly the case in the fourth, seventh, and eleventh innings. In the fourth he struck out two of the three men who faced him and repeated the trick in the eleventh. In the seventh he threw out two men, the other giving Burns a chance to make the most sensational play of the day. It was a fly by Kelly near the wall, and Burns reached the ball bobbing out of his hands a couple of times before he managed to hold it. The catch was rewarded by rousing cheers.

Harmon was steadier in his work. In only one inning, that in which the Giants made their only run, did he allow more than one hit. In the third inning Merkle, the first man, hit past Wagner for a single. Meyers did his best to advance him, but his short fly to centre was caught by Kelly, although it looked as if it would fall unmolested. On a sacrifice bunt by Demaree Merkle got to second, whence it was an easy matter for him to romp home on a slashing two-base hit across third base by Snodgrass.

Only once again did the Giants have a man on third base. In the ninth inning Snodgrass began on a single, went to second on a sacrifice by Doyle, and landed on third by running to that point after Collins had caught Fletcher's fly.

The Pirates reached third base only four times during the eleven innings. Two of these chaps were caught at the plate because of reckless base running, another was left, and the fourth succeeded in getting home, tying the score, and necessitating extra innings. The lone run scored by the Giants in the third inning began to appear larger and larger as the game went on without a Pirate coming within shouting distance. Carey made an attempt to cross the plate in the fifth, when he reached second base on his own hit and another by Collins. On a single by Viox, which threatened to bound over Fletcher's head, but which he shortstopped pulled down, Carey made an attempt to reach home from second base, but was caught at the plate. In the sixth inning the Pirates had the bases full, but failed to score.

Finally, in the ninth, they were successful in coming alongside the Giants. Coleman, the first batter, hit for a single. Mensor was then assigned to run for him. He reached second on a sacrifice by Harmon, to third on a single by Carey, and rushed home when Doyle came in for Collins's second and forced Carey at second base unassisted.

The teams then ran neck and neck until the game was called. Fine fielding by the Pirates prevented the Giants from getting more than one man to first base in this time. Grant's hot liner went into Harmon's hands, and Wagner made a wonderful stop and throw on a grounder by Merkle. Meyers hit for two bases, but it was valueless, as Demaree made the third out by sending a grounder to Wagner.

The Pirates also got a man to first in the tenth, but he never left the bag. In the eleventh inning, each side went out in order. Score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'gr's, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	1	4	0
Burns, lf	4	0	0	4	1
F'l'r, ss	4	0	1	1	6
Rob'son,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Mur'y, rf	1	0	0	1	0
Grant, 3b	4	0	0	1	1
M'rkle, 1b	4	1	1	13	1
Meyers, c	4	0	1	0	0
Demaree,p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	36	1	7	33	15

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	4	0	2	2	0
Col'ns, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Kelly, cf	5	0	2	4	0
Viox, 2b	5	0	1	2	4
K'tle'y, 1b	5	0	2	17	0
Wagner, ss	5	0	1	2	4
M'C'thy,3b	4	0	0	0	5
†Hyatt	1	0	0	0	0
Leon'd,3b	0	0	0	0	0
Clem'n, c	5	0	1	7	2
Mensor	0	0	0	0	0
Harmon, p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	48	1	9	37	17

*Batted for McCarthy in tenth inning.
†Ran for Coleman in ninth inning.
Error—Fletcher.

New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Two-base hits—Snodgrass, Meyers, Kelly. First base on balls—Off Demaree, 2; off Harmon, 1. First base on error—Pittsburgh, 1. Sacrifice hits—Demaree, Doyle, Harmon. Left on bases—New York, 5; Pittsburgh, 12. Struck out—By Demaree, 5; by Harmon, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 4; Albany, 2.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 2; Scranton, 1, (ten innings.)
At Elmira—Elmira, 8; Wilkes-Barre, 2.
Troy at Syracuse, postponed; rain.

Eastern Association.

At Hartford—Hartford, 4; New Britain, 0.

New England League.

At Lynn—Lawrence, 4; Lynn, 2. Lynn, 1; Lawrence, 0.
At Portland—Portland, 7; Lowell, 2.
At Lewiston—Lewiston, 1; Haverhill, 0.
At Worcester—Worcester, 4; Manchester, 3, (ten innings.)

American Association.

At Cleveland—Minneapolis, 5; Cleveland, 4.
At Columbus—Columbus, 10; St. Paul, 3.
At Louisville—Milwaukee, 1; Louisville, 0, (ten innings.)
At Indianapolis—Kansas City, 2; Indianapolis, 1, (twelve innings.)

Tri-State League.

At Allentown—Allentown, 7; Reading, 5.
At Trenton—Wilmington, 5; Trenton, 0.
At Harrisburg—Harrisburg, 2; Lancaster, 1, (eleven innings.)

Southern Association.

At Mobile—Chattanooga, 3; Mobile, 1.
At Birmingham—Atlanta, 1; Birmingham, 0.
Nashville at New Orleans, postponed; rain.

Virginia League.

At Petersburg—Roanoke, 3; Petersburg, 1.
At Portsmouth—Portsmouth, 4; Newport News, 3.
At Richmond—Richmond, 15; Norfolk, 5.

Brown Seeks Reinstatement.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—Mordecai Brown, deposed manager of the St. Louis Federals, who refused to pitch for the local team after Fielder Jones was appointed manager, has applied for reinstatement with the St. Louis Federals, it was announced by an official of the club today. Brown now is in Chicago and it is thought he will confer with the St. Louis manager while the team is in Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER—FIRST GAME.

Jersey City	0	0	0
Rochester	0	2	0

R. H. E.
0 4 2
1 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 1

Batteries—Verbout and Reynolds; Hughes and Williams.

SECOND GAME.

Jersey City	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	12
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	12

R. H. E.
3 12 2
3 12 1

Batteries—Thompson and Tyler; Manning, Upham, and Williams.

AT BUFFALO—FIRST GAME.

Newark	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Buffalo	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7

R. H. E.
1 6 4
2 7 0

Batteries—Curtiss and Smith; Fullenwelder and La Longe.

SECOND GAME.

Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	5
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	5	12

R. H. E.
2 5 0
5 12 1

Batteries—Schacht and Wheat; Brandon and La Longe.

AT TORONTO.

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	11
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7

R. H. E.
3 11 2
1 7 0

Batteries—Russell, Davidson, and Erwin; Johnson and Kritchell.

AT MONTREAL.

Providence	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	11
Montreal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4

R. H. E.
5 11 0
1 4 2

Batteries—Cooper and J. Onslow; Richter and Smith.

CUBS ADVANCE ON GIANTS.

Cincinnati's Errors Enable Chicago to Climb Nearer League Leaders.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—Errors enabled Chicago to win from Cincinnati today, 4 to 2. Chicago scored two runs in the seventh inning without making a hit, the Cincinnati players making four misplays. The visitors scored their first run on singles by Schulte and Bresnahan and a sacrifice fly by Corriden. In the ninth inning they added another run to their total, when Cheney was hit by a pitched ball, was advanced to second by Leach, and scored on Saier's two-base hit. The Cincinnatis made their runs in the fourth inning, when Cheney was hit for four singles. Only one other hit was made off Cheney, that being a two-base drive by Niehoff. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf	4	0	0	5	0
Good, rf	4	1	1	2	0
Saier, 1b	4	1	1	9	0
Z'm'n, 3b	5	0	1	1	0
Sch'te, lf	3	1	1	2	0
B'han, 2b	4	0	1	1	5
C'den, ss	3	0	0	5	4
Archer, c	4	0	1	5	1
Cheney, p	3	1	1	0	2
Total	34	4	6	27	12

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kil'fer, cf	3	0	0	2	0
H'sog, ss	2	0	1	1	3
T'bley, lf	4	1	0	2	0
N'ns'r, 2b	4	0	2	1	2
Groh, 2b	4	0	1	1	0
Dan'ls, rf	4	0	1	3	0
D'g's, p	3	0	0	0	3
Gonz's, c	4	0	0	8	1
*Miller	1	0	0	0	0
†B'gh'r	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	5	27	18

*Batted for Kellogg in ninth inning.
†Ran for Miller in ninth inning.
Errors—Bresnahan, Herzog, Niehoff, Groh, Kellogg, Gonzales.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Two-base hits—Niehoff, Saier. Three-base hit—Zimmerman. Sacrifice hits—Herzog, Leach. Sacrifice fly—Corriden. Stolen bases—Corriden, Schulte, Saier, Zimmerman. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Cincinnati, 6. First base on balls—Off Cheney, 2; off Douglass, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Douglass, (Good, Schulte, Cheney.) Struck out—By Cheney, 8; by Douglass, 1. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hart and Rigler.

Fournier's Homers Beat Senators.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Fournier's two home runs off Walter Johnson gave Chicago a 4 to 3 victory over Washington in today's ten-inning game. Johnson relieved Shaw after the locals had tied the score in the seventh period, and Fournier hit the first ball pitched over Shanks's head for the circuit. Washington tied the score again in the ninth, and in the tenth inning Fournier again drove a home run to deep left, winning the game. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wolfe, rf	5	0	0	1	0
Hollo'y, rf	1	0	0	1	0
W'ver, ss	4	0	1	2	4
C'lins, cf	5	0	0	3	0
Fnier, 1b	5	2	2	18	0
Dem'r, lf	4	0	1	3	0
Pl'k'e, 2b	4	0	0	2	3
Bl'n, 2b	1	0	0	0	1
Ei'b'n, 2b	4	0	2	3	1
B'ton, 3b	1	1	1	0	0
Cicotte, p	3	1	2	0	3
W'tts, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40	4	9	35	17

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Foster, 3b	5	0	1	1	0
M'ch'l, lf	3	0	0	2	0
G'dil, 1b	4	0	0	12	0
M'gan, 2b	4	0	1	3	5
Sh'ks, cf	5	0	0	0	1
McB'e, ss	4	0	0	4	3
Alnsm'h, c	3	0	0	5	0
Henry, c	0	0	0	0	0
Shaw, p	2	0	0	1	1
J'son, p	1	0	0	1	0
†Milan	1	0	0	0	0
†A'sm'h	0	1	0	0	0
Total	34	3	7	30	17

*Batted for Shaw in seventh inning.
†Ran for Williams in ninth inning.
Errors—Collins, Mitchell, Williams, Shaw.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Cicotte, Weaver Blackburn, Morgan. Three-base hits—Moeller, Williams. Home runs—Fournier, (2.) Hits—Off Cicotte, 7 in 8 1-3 innings; off Wolfgang, none in 1 2-3 innings; off Shaw, 6 in 9 innings; off Johnson, 3 in 3 innings. Sacrifice hits—Cicotte, Mitchell, Gandil. Sacrifice fly—Moeller. Stolen bases—Demmitt, Moeller. Double plays—Morgan and Gandil; Williams and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Washington, 9. First base on balls—Off Cicotte, 4; off Wolfgang, 1; off Shaw, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Struck out—By Cicotte, 1; by Wolfgang, 1; by Shaw, 4; by Johnson, 1. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

Orioles Lose Claim to Blair.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—The claim of the Baltimore International League Club to the services of Player John Blair was denied today by the National Baseball Commission. The Baltimore Club claimed that it had entered into an agreement with Blair, and that he had accepted terms, but admitted that the agreement was not signed. Section 2 of Article 8 of the national agreement holds that an agreement must be evidenced by a written acceptance, and the commission ruled accordingly. Blair has since signed with the New York American League Club.

Cubs Make Offer to Mowrey.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Manager O'Day of the Chicago Nationals has made an offer which may add Mike Mowrey to the Cubs' roster, according to a special from Cincinnati today. Mowrey recently was released unconditionally by Pittsburgh. It is said to be the intention of O'Day to play Mowrey at third base, if the latter accepts his offer, and move Zimmerman to second, in place of Sweeney, at present out of the game because of injuries.

White Sox Buys Two Youngsters.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Purchase by Chicago Americans of Bobby Roth, outfielder, from the Kansas City American Association team, and Infielder Wanda from the Decatur Three I League Club was announced today. Both reported at the local office, and Roth was sent to Washington to join the White Sox there.

Englewood Pitcher Seriously Hurt.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Aug. 31.—John Beckvermit, known as "strike-out king," a pitcher for the West Side Field Club of Englewood, was badly injured yesterday afternoon at Hoboken in a game between the New York Blue Socks and O. A. Gs of Hoboken, when he was hit in the head by a pitched ball and rendered unconscious for two hours. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where he is still confined. It is feared he has suffered a depressed fracture.

ROE MATCH FOR MARINE.

Corporal Coppedge Takes Trophy with a Superior 96 Score.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 31.—Corporal James F. Coppedge of the United States Marine Corps was the star performer in today's shooting in the Sea Girt tournament.

Corporal Coppedge won first place in the Roe match with a score of 96. N. A. Lee of the navy was second, with a score 96, and E. L. Mullahy, Marine Corps, was third, with 95.

In the Meany match at 600 yards Coppedge tied for first place with W. E. Reynolds, unattached, with a score of 49. Private A. B. Leavitt, New York, was third with 49 also, and Claude H. Clyde, Marine Corps, fourth, with a

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1914.

HOTHOUSE COMMERCE.

The President is said to be astonished at the reluctance of Congress to proceed with the shipping legislation he proposed and to intend to press his ideas. Congress, for its part, is astonished at the lack of interest manifested by all concerned, except the President. Two hearings have been held, and at neither was anything done. No one appeared either to support or to oppose the bill or to suggest anything better. What in the world can be the reason of the lack of interest? ask the puzzled Representatives.

The answer is too simple for the Representatives to see it. Owners are not interested in what Congress proposes, because Congress is not interested in what the owners want. The interest of the President and of Congress is all in the employés of the owners. They have the votes, not the owners. The hardship of their lot has a human interest which it is not possible to arouse in the difficulty of making profits under the sort of legislation which Congress passes. How could anybody expect to arouse interest in these days in the difficulty of capital's earning a living wage? Since nobody looks out for capital, it is necessary for capital to look out for itself. That is the reason why capital does not invest in American shipping, while it does invest in foreign shipping. That is the reason why there are few American seamen, although there might be many, if a profit were allowed to capital invested in American shipping.

The alternative as it presents itself to Congress and the President is that if capital refuses to provide a merchant marine it ought to be provided by Government. The alternative as it presents itself to capital is that if money must be lost in the shipping business by investors or by Government it would better be lost by Government. That a profit should be allowed to private capital invested in shipping is not suggested in any political quarter. There is neither popularity nor votes in allowing profits to be earned. That would be good for capital and for commerce, but not good for the campaign. A market wage for the idle and a chance to live by trade are what the case calls for, but the solution is too simple for statesmen. The idea that capital works hardest when clubbed is still uppermost among the lawmakers. If capital refuses to invest under conditions which it has rejected for many years, why, then, is it necessary to make the terms of investment still less attractive?

So the Government is proposing an investment of a few millions for the encouragement of trade which needs millions of tons of shipping. Mrs. Partington's broom had a better chance against the ocean. The amount of commerce which Government ever can carry cannot be computed in percentage of what will be repelled by the policy now contemplated. Government can carry some tons of traffic, but it cannot make a dollar by it. The more that Government carries the more it will lose, and the more commerce will lose by the Government's ill-considered entry into what is none of its concern. Government must look for its shipping to those whom its legislation favors. There is no alternative to meeting the views of shipowners if shipping is to be expected from them. Government freight service is not an alternative. It is an absurdity and a mockery.

DIRECT PRIMARY DEFECTS.

They are telling in Oklahoma, to illustrate the vagaries of the direct primary system which the whole nation is now beginning to understand will not transform the United States into a political Utopia, about a Socialist leader who was dropped by his party and was thereafter entered on the lists as a Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor. At the primaries he was not permitted to vote for himself because he was enrolled as a Socialist. From both Ohio and Michigan comes the complaint that the direct primary system has proved useless as a means of overcoming the political machines. The Cleveland Leader says:

> It used to be a common complaint of the aspirants who failed to obtain nominations that they could not make headway in conventions against the schemes and alliances of men already in places of power and influence. They argued that if the people were given opportunity to select their candidates by direct vote this condition would speedily cease to exist.

With few exceptions the nominations for Congress in Ohio are of the present members, while in Michigan the charge is deliberately made that Democrats enrolled as Republicans to secure the nomination by that party of a weak candidate. In Michigan, also, nearly all the present members of Congress were renominated. Changes in the primary law are demanded in these States, but changes which will put the well-organized machines out of commission will be difficult to make.

ONE MISTAKE.

The German Government on Aug. 2 demanded of the Belgian Government free passage for its troops through Belgium on their way to the French border. The next day Sir F. VILLIERS, the British Minister at Brussels, telegraphed to Sir EDWARD GREY that the French Government had offered to Belgium the support of five French army corps, an offer which was declined in these words:

> We are sincerely grateful to the French Government for offering eventual support. In the actual circumstances, however, we do not propose to appeal to the guarantee of the Powers. Belgian Government will decide later on the action which they may think it necessary to take.

The determination of the Belgians not to give the Germans the opportunity of justifying the invasion of a neutral country by the presence of French troops prepared for war within her boundaries is easily comprehended, but the attack on Liege began suddenly the very next day, and the refusal to accept the proffered French aid has turned out to be a disastrous error.

The French Army could hardly have been of assistance in the defense of Liege, but it would have served thereafter to check the German advance, and the Kaiser's army would not now, less than a month after its western movement began, be within sixty miles of Paris. In the circumstances, the Belgians cannot fairly blame the French for lack of support while their country was being overrun. The five French corps, presumably, were dispatched to Alsace, a French error, as it now seems, to offset the Belgian error, though the failure of Gen. JOFFRE'S plan may be explained more clearly later.

THE CENSORSHIP.

The Army and Navy Register pays us the compliment of characterizing as "miscellaneous fribble" some observations which we made the other day upon the stupidity of the censorship over war news. We make no objection to these epithets. But with what words shall the censorship itself be described? The theory announced when the restriction was imposed upon the press was based upon the desire of preventing the enemy from getting valuable information. The censorship has been rigidly applied, it has been in full operation for four weeks. The French, the English, and the American press have had to confine themselves to such news dispatches as the censor was willing to approve. Has anybody meanwhile heard any complaints from German headquarters that they were deprived of information about the military movements of the allied forces? The Germans with their airships, their Uhlans, their cavalry scouts, and their automobiles have been able to obtain all the needed information about what their enemy is doing. By means wholly within their own control they have learned more in a day than all the newspaper correspondents of Paris, London, and New York could have told them in a week.

The owl, although he looks exceeding wise, is said by those who have knowledge of his habits to be a very stupid bird. But if the owls understood the matter they would certainly smile at some of the performances of the censor. "The Allies fell back and speedily intrenched themselves at [name of town deleted.]" That is a specimen exploit of the censor. Is it not owlish to strike out the name of a town which even while the censor is at work is already in the possession of the Germans? The censorship has broken down miserably in failing to accomplish its primary object.

What it has accomplished, all that it has accomplished, is this—it has kept the French, British, and American public in the dark for a few hours at most as to the nature and the result of the operations at the front. It has muddled the war news and delayed its transmission. That is about all. The public has been fully informed as to the larger results of the fighting, it has merely had to wait a day, sometimes more than a day, for the news of victories or defeats that could not be longer concealed.

The ban put upon newspaper correspondents, however, has enabled the War Offices to exhibit their inventive skill. The Berlin dispatch published yesterday, which says that "the total of German casualties made up to the present time is as follows: 1,143 dead, 3,326 wounded, and 1,716 missing," is an illustration of this art as practiced at headquarters. Compare that with the French and English reports of German losses. Another beautiful example is that now venerable dispatch telling of the victory of the Austrians over five Russian army corps which they drove back in headlong flight from Krasnik in the direction of Lublin. That dispatch has been published twice a day for about a week. Sometimes Lublin gets printed Dublin, but that makes no difference—Lublin, Dublin, Tashkend, Keokuk, or Tallahassee, it is all the same. Inasmuch as the Russians are reported to be in great force in Austrian Galicia, south of Krasnik, it would seem to be about time for the censorship to order the Austrians back to protect their home territory.

The censor is a belated functionary. When the airship came into use in war the censor, if he had had just a grain of common sense, would have seen that his occupation was gone. And the gentlemen of the War Offices and of the Foreign Offices are no satisfactory substitutes for the alert and intelligent war correspondents. The official attitude toward the newspapers in this war has merely resulted in public annoyance without the slightest military or other advantage.

MEXICAN PROSPECTS.

All the authentic news from Mexico is encouraging. The little disturbance in Sonora, which has been greatly exaggerated and was only a conflict of authority between MAYTORENA and CALLES, has been amicably settled, and CARRANZA has mollified ZAPATA. It seems that CARRANZA has taken up the Provisional Presidency in the right spirit, and the reports that he is already at odds with President WILSON lack confirmation. They seem to bear the ancient "clentifico" stamp. While our forces retain possession of the port of Vera Cruz it is to be assumed that our Government will have more or less to say about the methods of the Provisional Government in the work of reorganization, but there will be no serious difficulty unless CARRANZA heeds the mischiefmakers.

So far as the election of a new President is concerned, it is clearly not within the province of President WILSON to name a candidate and we do not believe that he could be induced to interfere. If the Mexican law prohibits a Provisional President from accepting a candidacy in the election immediately occurring within his term of office, it is clear that CARRANZA, who has by choice accepted the Provisional Presidency, cannot run for President. That he considers his present Government military we do not believe. It should be a civil Government, and there is much for it to do before an election can be held. New laws can be passed by the present Congress and put in effect by the Provisional Executive.

Meanwhile alarmist reports about ill-feeling against the United States and counter-revolutions should be taken for what they are worth, which is nothing. All intelligent Mexicans know by this time that the occupation of Vera Cruz was one of the best things that ever happened to their troubled country. It opened the way for a successful termination of the war. Mexico is tired of revolutions, and the present opportunity for a resumption of trade and industry is not to be thrown away.

MUCH TOO SIMPLE.

In The Boston Transcript of Aug. 19 the highly respected Dr. JOHN W. BURGESS, the Dean of Columbia, and former exchange professor in several of the German universities, published an elaborate article explaining and approving the action of Germany in the present war. He takes the view—and his opinions are entitled to close attention—that the war on the part of Germany is in defense of her very existence against, first, the pan-Slav ambition of Russia; second, against the revengeful impulse of France, and, third, against the jealousy of Great Britain, its desire to crush the industrial rivalry of Germany and to maintain sovereignty over the seas.

It appears to us that this explanation is much too simple, and that it rests on a basis of more assumption than fact. The fear of Russia and of Slav aggression certainly did not disturb the rulers of Germany for a considerable time after the war on France, while in that war the Czar's neutrality had been so valuable that the old Emperor felt constrained to acknowledge it in very warm terms. The "Dreikaiserbund" which followed the war was proof that BISMARCK at least felt no timidity about his Eastern neighbor. If such timidity has grown up since it is in the more excitable mind of the present Emperor, and is of somewhat the same unsubstantial nature as his Majesty's dread of the "Yellow Peril," to which he has given frequent expression. The dread of French "revanche" has more basis. The feeling in France on which it is founded is real, and, unlike the pan-Slav sentiment, it is cherished by a homogeneous and united people, and its motive is strong, clear, and enduring. But for years it has been confined to a silent resolve to be ready, so far as might be, to defend France from attack, with the vague hope that a chance for compensation might arise.

The fear of English jealousy, if it is to be regarded as a substantial motive in the recent action of the German Government, implies that the British Government and the British nation were ready to take arms to weaken Germany in order to check or crush her industrial progress. That is a curious inference. If England were ready to do this, why did she open her markets absolutely without barrier of duties or discrimination to the trade of Germany? Of course there was jealousy of German prosperity and strenuous effort to rival it, but not only were the markets kept open; an attempt to fight Germany and other nations by tariffs was overwhelmingly rejected by the English electorate, and the heaviest vote against it was cast in the manufacturing districts. The Government resulting from the elections in which this issue was raised has always been a pacific Government and has been hotly opposed as such by the Conservative Protectionist Party.

On the whole, does it not seem that if these fears of Slav conquest, of French revenge, and of war by England to destroy German trade were genuine they show a flighty, passionate, unreasoning temper on the part of the ruling class in Germany which is quite inconsistent with what we have accepted as the German character? There is nothing more irrational than the anger of a frightened man. We are to look to fright and anger, it seems, for the explanation of the German policy.

INCONSISTENT.

The German account of the naval battle between German and English vessels at the Bight of Heligoland is concise and fairly accurate, and if it were not for the too frequent use of the adjective "small" in reference to the German boats and the adjective "large" when the English boats are referred to, would pass very well as a candid and unprejudiced account of an engagement in which the Kaiser's navy was worsted. The adjectives seem to indicate a German theory that warships, like men, should select "a fellow of their own size" when they fight. Presumably the British Admiral did not choose the German boats he destroyed. Assuredly, he would have tackled the largest cruiser he could find in just the same spirit.

Nevertheless, we must all admit that war is most glorious (or used to be, for we doubt if war will ever be thought really glorious again) when the contending parties are equally matched. Then the victor deserves all the credit he may get. When an armored airship flies over a sleeping city in the dead of night and drops deadly bombs on the inhabitants, slaughtering women and children, it is not war, but murder, and a nation which tolerates such usages in warfare cannot expect much of the world's sympathy when its small but death-dealing engines of war are smashed by somewhat larger engines. The English, whose defeat on land in an engagement or two the Berlin War Office has loudly proclaimed, might as well retort that their troops were largely outnumbered. The first British naval victory was notable, and it will not be forgotten.

Beginning this morning, passengers boarding the surface cars in Greater New York should remember that they stop on the "near side" at intersecting streets, before the crossing is made. Where exception is made to this rule a "No Stop" sign will be placed, and a regular stopping place will be seen within 200 feet, marked by a "Trolley Stop" sign. Ample notice of this change has been given to the public, as provided by the new ordinance. It is designed to reduce the personal injuries due to accidents at crossings, and to make the stops fewer, thus promoting the convenience of passengers by accelerating the street car traffic.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Read Censored Dispatches Cautiously.

Now is the time when readers of cabled accounts of the war in Europe must expect to see daily assertions from either side that the losses suffered by the enemy are "out of all proportion to those which we suffered"; that "our troops offered a superb and most stubborn resistance to tremendous odds," and at length "extricated themselves" in good order, though with serious losses. It is always the troops on the side of the narrator who numbered but 700 against the enemy's 5,000—the censor sees to that, anyhow, and the public may be certain that the censored news is purposely distorted, if it is not already colored with the exaggerations of partisanship. A good deal of the exaggeration, of course, may be attributed to confusion of mind and the onesidedness due to individual, hence narrow and limited, experiences. Accounts of a rout may magnify the number of the pursuers according to the terror of the pursued. The dust and smoke of the assault on Liege on Aug. 5-7 probably had as much to do with the report cabled from Brussels that the 30,000 Belgian defenders had "succeeded in keeping off about 100,000 of the best German troops by magnificent resistance," the German casualties amounting to 25,000 "lost," as the wish that the world might see how valiant the Belgians were. The real truth of the matter did not appear until yesterday, in this criticism by The London Daily Chronicle:

> We incline to think that too much was expected of Namur, because too much was made of the realstance of Liege. We know now that the first attack on Liege was made, not by three army corps, but only by a body of covering troops, half mobilized and hastily rushed forward.

But that is only one example out of many, produced by the strictest censorship ever imposed in wartime upon the press of the world.

An Economic Fallacy Is Seen.

The opening this morning of four free public markets under the Manhattan and Queensboro Bridges, at Harlem Bridge, on 129th Street and Third Avenue, and at the Fort Lee Ferry, where wholesale and retail consumers may profit by free competition, is promised with the statement that the markets are temporary and set up by Borough President MARKS and his advisers to meet the recent sharp advance in the cost of food products due to the war. Just now there are, presumably, crowds of consumers who would be willing to buy at these markets in person and to carry home their own goods because of the resultant cheapness. They can't afford—that is, just now—to buy the middleman's services. Their want is believed to be so great that the city will charge no license fee to the farmers' wagons, gasoline, and stands, thus allowing the competing producers to sell at the lowest prices.

As soon as the present stress is over people will not wish to dispense with middlemen. They will go back to the small grocer and delicatessen dealer for the sake of convenience of access and delivery. To be sure, there are three or four times as many of their shops as are needed, one on a block being quite enough, and their proprietors must charge each of their restricted circles of customers for duplicated plants and help. There is point in the observation of the Mayor's Food Committee that nine separate milk wagons calling at one apartment house are nine times too many.

Could all this duplication be done away with, as the big dry good stores have done away with it in their business, the cost of living would be permanently lower. But that is a reform for private enterprise to compass. Large retail supply houses, and the express companies which are already providing a farm-to-consumer service, are going about the business in the right way. Public markets, when put on a self-supporting basis, have not been well patronized in this city. It is unfair to support free markets at public expense for more than a limited period; besides, they do not attack the problem at its root, which is one of providing quick transportation facilities.

What Is an "Offensive Defensive"?

THE TIMES'S military critic has repeatedly said that the French plan of campaign, while in its nature defensive, does not mean a quiet defensive all along the line, but "an aggressive defensive," which includes advances against the enemy wherever possible. This is a doctrine made famous by the great military writer CLAUSEWITZ in the memorandum he addressed to the Prince Royal of Prussia in 1812. All but one of the big modern battles in Manchuria were fought in close accordance with the spirit and letter of CLAUSEWITZ'S doctrine, this fact being noted by The London Times on March 23, 1905, at the close of the campaign.

It is not a closed doctrine, as CLAUSEWITZ said himself. Practice in a fresh campaign is always different from the theory that plans it, however soundly based. But for the leap from knowledge to execution a sound basis is necessary, and this, in defensive tactics, is provided by CLAUSEWITZ as follows:

> Never remain absolutely passive; throw yourself upon the front and flanks of the enemy at the moment of his attack. The defensive should only be adopted for a certain length of the line, in order to compel the enemy to deploy his forces to attack this line; the offensive is then taken by troops held in reserve. The art of intrenching is not intended to enable men to shelter behind a parapet, but to enable them to attack the enemy with greater success; the defensive, in short, should only be a means to favor the attack upon ground selected in advance.

It was such a counter-offensive movement that Gen JOFFRE planned in his ill-fated excursion into Alsace-Lorraine, with the ultimate object of falling on the German flank near Metz. It was no half measure, and had it been successful the fact that it would have accomplished the French "revanche," as well as delivered a fatal blow at the Kaiser's army, would not have invalidated it as a stroke of strategy.

GERMANY'S MIGHTY TASK.

Paris Not Likely to Fall, Hudson Maxim Believes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to correct an erroneous public impression that has been created by a statement attributed to me, which has appeared in several New York papers and in many other papers, to the effect that I had expressed it as my opinion that Germany would, without doubt, ultimately win in the present European war.

Although Germany's apparently invincible advance at the present writing might give to such opinion some air of foresight, still I did not make any such statement.

What I did say was that Germany is facing such a mighty allied force that it looks bad for Germany, but, I added, it must be remembered that great campaigns have never been decided by mere preponderance in size of armies, but by the preponderance of force brought to bear on a strategic point in the line of battle, and that Germany's steam roller advance through Belgium into France indicates that Germany will give a good account of herself, and that she will very likely soon even unlimber her thunders upon the fortifications of Paris. However, I did not say, and I do not believe, that Paris will fall, for before that can happen it is my belief that the Russians, who are hammering at the German rear, will call back enough of the Kaiser's force from France to enable the Allies to get together in such numbers as to block Germany in France.

Great Britain realizes that she is involved in a life-and-death grapple, and all her colonies will come generously to her support, and England will, a little later, when this war is over, need all her military power in the coming struggle, in union with what may be left of the power of France and Germany, to persuade the Russian horde to return to its northern isolation.

HUDSON MAXIM.
Maxim Park, Aug. 30, 1914.

The Prince of Wales Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As there are no doubt many British subjects and friends of the empire in the United States who would like to contribute to the Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund, I should be much obliged if you would kindly let it be known that any donations, large or small, can be forwarded to myself at the British Consulate General, when receipt of the same will be gratefully acknowledged and remittances made from time to time to the London fund.

Checks may be made payable to Lady Bennett and marked Prince of Wales Fund.
E. BENNETT.
British Consulate General, New York, Aug. 30, 1914.

The "White Papers."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The full publication of the White Papers in THE TIMES was a fine piece of journalistic spirit and enterprise. THE TIMES is, indeed, a great newspaper.

WALTER M. BRICKNER, M. D.
New York, Aug. 31, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I consider "The White Papers" the most valuable contribution made by any newspaper in America on the European war.

(Rev.) GEORGE C. DE MOTT.
Millington, N. J., Aug. 28, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to express my satisfaction with the fine work you are doing in handling the war news and with the way you are sustaining THE NEW YORK TIMES'S reputation for fairness and lack of bias. The enterprise that presents "The White Papers" to us cannot fail to be commended by all thoughtful readers.

RICHARD B. DALY.
Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 27, 1914.

AFTER A MONTH OF WAR

The Situation in the West and in the East as a Former German Officer Sees It.

By WALTER E. IVES,
Former Lieutenant, Royal Prussian (Thirteenth) Dragoons.

The first phase of the big European war can be regarded as being ended. After one month of continuous fighting the armies of Germany have forced their way into France, and have advanced to a line but ninety miles from Paris. No chain of fortresses protects the capital, which is looking forward to a second siege within less than half a century. But the fear of such a siege, on the part of Paris, seems unfounded.

The editor of a German newspaper in this city, some time ago, expressed the opinion that it could not be Germany's aim to invest the capital of France. He was promptly ridiculed as an amateur strategist by one of the prominent daily papers. He was perfectly right, yet he should have made his prediction conditional.

With Russia's millions of warriors hammering against the gates of Prussia, with England summoning hundreds of thousands to her colors, and the South of France, with its unlimited resources, forming a splendid base of attack to which the French Army could retreat in good order and unbroken in morale, it must seem an impossibility to any one familiar with German strategy that the German General Staff would commit the military blunder of tying up a force of about 800,000 men in besieging a fortress, when in need of every available man to meet overwhelming numbers of the enemy on all sides. When Brussels was called "the bait" for the German Army, the folly of that assertion was apparent, but if Paris is being "prepared for a defense" in the spectacular way in which this is already being announced, there can be no doubt that this is done for the very purpose of throwing "the bait" to the Kaiser.

The conditions under which a change in the plans of the German General Staff with regard to Paris is likely to take place are:

1. A complete demoralization of the French troops retreating to Paris, warranting the anticipation that their fighting spirit has been broken.
2. The establishing beyond doubt of the fact that the German siege artillery, containing the heaviest guns used by any army in the world, can break any resistance of fortifications within a reasonable time.
3. A decisive defeat of the Russians by the combined German and Austrian Armies.

The first two conditions would promise a much speedier success than achieved in 1870; the last would supply the time needed to carry to fruition the aforesaid operation against Paris. Unless all three conditions materialize the siege of Paris will not take place.

In all probability only a small part of the French forces will retreat to Paris for the purpose of defending the strong fortifications, whereas the main body of the French Army will, bevond doubt, retreat to a position behind the River Loire, draw to its lines every available man from the resourceful south, await the arrival of the British troops from India, and possibly also those that may be sent on by Japan, and then assume tactics similar to those of Bourbaki's army in 1870. All this, though, would belong to a later phase of the history of this war, the first being undoubtedly closed by the successful pushing back of the advancing armies of France and England.

It now must be the aim of the German General Staff to eliminate as many army corps of the enemy as possible in order to weaken whatever operations they might decide on in the future campaign. An attempt will therefore be made to break through the French lines near Laon in order to cut off the army north of the Mézières-Laon line from that to the south of that line, and possibly, also, from its retreat to Paris, causing it to capitulate. The task of breaking through and executing the flanking movement in a northwesterly direction falls to the army of the Grand Duke Albrecht, which has already reached the neighborhood of La Fère, according to the latest advices. Provided this assumption is correct, the army of the Crown Prince, now occupying a position somewhere between Montmedy and Conflans, would form the right flank of the remaining four armies extending from Montmedy to the Swiss frontier. These armies will not attempt any decisive forward movement until the decision in the north will force the French troops to vacate their almost impregnable line of defense extending from Verdun over Toul and Epinal to Belfort, which then will become of little strategic value.

Should this decision in the north be favorable to the Germans it would constitute the end of the second phase of the war, but whether or not it can be accomplished will be determined, to no small extent, by the developments in the seat of war along the Russian frontier.

The successful result of the first phase of the war has enabled the German General Staff to withdraw some of the Kaiser's troops from the western battlefields in order to hurl them against the armies of the Czar, but not nearly the number of men has become thus available as would be the case in the event of a successful completion of the second phase as outlined above. There is no doubt that by weakening their lines the German Army leaders are lessening the probabilities of successfully carrying out the second phase of the operations, though, on the other hand, the troop movements eastward may indicate that the German Staff is already so sure of success that troops can be dispensed with and placed in the east. Yet whatever the situation may be it is evident that the main present danger is threatening Germany from the east, and it must be overcome at all hazards.

In critically reviewing the operations of the Russian armies against Germany to date, one cannot but compare them with the advance of the French on Muelhausen. It largely is a matter of bidding for political effect. The armies of Russia can break through the lines of defense along the banks of the Vistula, between Danzig and Thorn, no more than could the French force the crossing of the Rhine between Istein, Neu-Breisach, and Strassburg. The German line of defense in East Prussia, if met by vastly superior forces, in accordance with the plans of the German General Staff, will withdraw steadily to the Vistula fortifications, inflicting as heavy losses as possible on an enemy forced to advance in a most difficult territory of small lakes and swamps. It would not be surprising even to see Koenigsberg sacrificed, for, with the German fleet incapable of free action, this sea fortress loses most of its strategic value. Aside from a possibly political reason, the military importance of the Russian advance through East Prussia can be regarded only as a feint movement, intended to distract the attention of the German staff from the points where the main attack must come if it is to be successful.

The two strategically important points along the eastern frontier are, first, the access to the River Netze between Strelno and Kruschwitz, and, secondly, the territory from a point a little to the southeast of Cracaw to Beuthen.

By forcing their advance into the valley of the Netze the Russians, while avoiding the fortress of Posen, could reach the rear of the German Vistula defenses and could place them in a similar position as the French line of fortifications will be placed through the capitulation of the French Army of the North, but the news of the presence of German troops to the northwest of Lodz, which occasionally leaks out, seems to indicate that the gap between the Vistula and the River Warthe has not been overlooked by the German General Staff.

A Russian victory near Cracaw and Beuthen would not only threaten the entire second German line of defense along the River Oder, but would also cut through and separate the allied armies, endangering their operating jointly. The news of an Austrian victory over the Russian Army in that part of the theatre of war and the retreat of the latter army to Lublin establishes, therefore, a vastly more important success for the Imperial Allies than does the advance through East Prussia for the Russians.

In conclusion, it may be said that the Russian advance in a southwesterly direction near Lemberg must, not unlike the one in East Prussia, be regarded as a feint movement only. It is most improbable that the Russian troops will attempt to engage the Austrians in the ravines and passes of the Carpathian Mountains, which form a solid wall of protection around the Dual Monarchy and afford an incomparable advantage to the defenders, whose troops, with their famous mountain artillery, are the best in the world for that style of campaigning, while a Russian victory southwest of Lubin would open the route to Vienna over Cracaw. Russian victories near Cracaw and Strelno are, therefore, alone to be feared.

Lessons of the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a few days and weeks a vast army will be at work in the United States, quietly, silently and efficiently. It will not be an army conducting punitive expeditions or wars against neighboring countries. It will be an army of devoted men and women, combating with ignorance, superstition and evil in the public school system of our country. In the opening days of the year's work time will not be lost if every teacher, professor and President of school, college and university can bring home through inspiring words to the youth of the land what the future demands from them. If the bright angels of Europe are to be destroyed, it is our place to furnish the brains of the future, not for the sake of personal and national glory alone, but for that greater purpose, the service of humanity.

If nine brothers in a family should spend time in destructive broils and fights, what is the duty of the tenth brother, who remains sane! Such a question is parallel to the position of this country—to remain sane and work constructively for art, social progress, religion and science, and when the other brothers in this great family of humanity are tired of combat, help make peace and bind up the wounds of the body social and politic. Is the task not a great one, commanding the leadership and co-operation of every educator, whether he be schoolman, editor, or President of the United States of America?

Mrs. RUDOLPH MARTIN ANDERSON.
Sioux City, Iowa, Aug. 29, 1914.

Louvain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The German Embassy at Washington today gives out this news:

> Civilians of the Belgian town of Louvain made a perfidious attack on German troops while fighting. Louvain was punished by the destruction of the city.
>
> The City of Louvain contained more beautiful works of art than the Prussian nation has produced in its entire history. Since the Teuton, Robert Guiscard, at the end of the Dark Ages, sacked Rome, no equal sacrilege has been committed by the most barbarous armies. What wonder if all who love art loathe these new barbarians!

FRANK JEWETT MATHER.
Falmouth Heights, Mass., Aug. 28, 1914.

The German Ambassador's Defense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call the attention of his Excellency the German Ambassador to the French saying, (unless he has forgotten all his French in the last three weeks,) "Qui s'excuse s'accuse." The French, the English, the Russian, the Belgian, and the Japanese Ambassadors are keeping a dignified silence—why not the German?

A MOTHER OF SONS.
Cedar Hall, R. I., Aug. 28, 1914.

THE RETURN OF THE DRIFT.

Last night I stood on an extreme shore,
By an ultimate sea called the world-no-more,
And, ah! but 'twas grim and gray!
Save down by the south of the west, where gleamed,
Through a break in a sundown cloud, what seemed
A dying hope's last ray!

Then out of that sea on a white-haired wave
(Like a shape giv'n up from the ocean grave),
Drifted a fallen tree!
And it rolled to my feet as the wave cried loud:
"Ho! It will make you an oaken shroud!'
'Tis returned on the drift to thee!"

I started back from that storm-tossed bole,
My conscience reawakening soul,
For there was my name engraved!—
There—in the bark of that sodden tree,
Cast at my feet from this darkling sea,
Where remorse's tempest raved!

Aye! the name that was there was the name I bore
With pride ere I came to this extreme shore.
Beneath it a tale was carved;
Of a light that was honor and manliness;
Of a light should have burned through frailty's stress;
But that light of its cruse—I starved!

And it burned in the gloom so dimly pale,
That I wept as the gray gulls wail * * *
As the ghosts of drowned men wail * * *

Yet there as I knelt with an humbled heart
(For even the lost may not depart
Till the end of the tale is writ),
The sea grew calm and a soft wind blew,
Laden, it seemed, with the scent of rue;
While in the east a roseate hue
Told of a new day lit!

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

NEW BANK SYSTEM HALTED BY THE WAR

Board in Doubt as to Advisability of Launching It Until Financial Skies Clear.

SAY WARBURG FAVORS DELAY

Controller Williams Sending Out Circulars to Get Views and Statistics from 8,000 Bankers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The fact that a critical difference of view exists among members of the Federal Reserve Board was made plain today by the appearance of a circular which is to be sent to the 8,000 national banks interested in the organization of the Federal reserve system.

It was expected that with the completion of the appointment of the Federal Reserve Board the work of organization would proceed with greater expedition. This was emphasized by the prostration of the entire system of foreign exchange by the war. The new law specially provides for a larger and more comprehensive system of foreign exchange, the primary purpose being to extend our commerce in South America.

Notwithstanding the apparent necessity for establishing the regional reserve banks and erecting the whole system of clearance throughout the country, three weeks have passed, and no decisive step has been taken toward the completion of the preliminary work of organization beyond that accomplished by the temporary Organization Committee. This work had been done under the direction of John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency. When the new Federal Board came into office it was expected that the Organization Committee would pass out of existence and the Federal board would assume the entire responsibility for the prosecution of the further work of organization. But this has not been the case.

Warburg and Williams Differ.

The Organization Committee, having been provided with the authorization to employ the clerical force required in the preliminary work of organization, has continued in force supposedly for a pure matter of convenience. But the circular issued today in a measure does away with this supposition and indicates that influences within the Reserve Board are at work to maintain a policy that does not meet with the support of the entire board. The explanation given here is that Paul M. Warburg and Controller Williams have locked horns over the big question whether the reserve banks shall be organized at all at this time.

There have come to Secretary McAdoo and the members of the Reserve Board many letters from bankers of prominence urging that the board proceed very slowly with the organization of the new system. These bankers argue that now is a very inauspicious time to set up the new system because of the chaotic condition due to the war and the continued unsettled state of banking business abroad. Mr. Warburg is credited with fully sharing this view of the situation. Being a banker of international reputation, and having a scientific grasp on the whole subject, he is said to have made his position very strong with Secretary McAdoo and other members of the Federal Reserve Board.

This view of the matter grew so pronounced within the last few days that it was urged on Secretary McAdoo that the Reserve Board proceed no further at this time with the organization of reserve banks, that the Government Directors of Class C should not be appointed and that the whole system be held up in suspension until the financial horizon brightened. To meet this position squarely, Controller Williams authorized the circular referred to. It will be sent out tomorrow to the national banks to get information which may offset the opinions that have been pressed upon the Reserve Board.

Getting Bank Statistics.

The circular is signed by M. C. Elliott as Secretary of the Reserve Bank Organization Committee and Secretary pro tem. of the Federal Reserve Board. It is the direct personal work of Controller Williams. The circular asks all the banks to forward two statements, one to show the condition of each bank at the close of business on Aug. 31, and the other to show what the condition of each bank would appear to be if the first installment of 1 per cent. of capital and surplus had been paid on subscription to the stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of its district on Aug. 31, and if new reserve requirements had at that time gone into effect, and transfer of proportionate amount of reserve had been made to the Federal Reserve Bank of its district. While capital stock payments and reserve transfers need not be made simultaneously, for the purpose of this statement it will be assumed they will be so made.

The circular also requests additional information, as shown by the following questions:

Please state from what city or cities you would probably withdraw balances in order to pay the first installment of your subscription to the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of your district, giving amount, if any, that you would probably withdraw from each city.

Please state what amount of the first installment of your subscription to capital stock you would probably pay in gold or gold certificates out of the funds in your own vaults.

Please state what amount, if any, you would probably withdraw from approved reserve agents in order to make transfer of required reserve to the Federal reserve bank of your district if call were made and new reserve requirements became effective at any time within thirty days from date.

Please give names of cities from which such withdrawals would probably be made, showing amount you would probably withdraw from each city.

Please state what amount you would probably transmit from your own vaults in cash to the Federal reserve bank to meet new reserve requirements.

Please state what amount, if any, you would probably desire to rediscount with the Federal reserve bank of your district in order to pay part of your reserve in eligible paper.

McAdoo's Position.

It is understood that Secretary McAdoo, Controller Williams, and Mr. Hamlin have taken the position that there should be no delay in organizing the new reserve system. While there is no alignment for and against the idea of a period of delay, the situation has become sufficiently defined to make it advisable to ascertain from the banks of the country just how the immediate organization would affect their condition. It is expected that the information brought out by the circular will indicate many minor circumstances of more or less consequence, such as the relative strength of city and country banks and the possible manipulation of deposits that might be made with the introduction of the new system. But the larger question as to whether the new reserve system shall go into effect within as short a time as possible or shall be practically suspended until the readjustment of banking conditions in Europe after the cessation of hostilities, is the principal purpose of the inquiry.

CORDELIA BLOSSOM GOES ON THE STAGE

Mr. Chester Builds an Indifferent Comedy Around His Guileful Heroine.

A DEAFENING PERFORMANCE

Curious Exaggerations and Leathern-Lunged Playing Make the Play at the Gaiety Disappointing.

CORDELIA BLOSSOM, a play in four acts, by George Randolph Chester and Lillian Chester. At the Gaiety Theatre.

Cordelia Blossom.....Louise Dresser
Col. Watterson Blossom.....Burr McIntosh
Georgia Fleecer.....Jane Grey
Jim Fleecer.....Harry C. Browne
Mrs. Limber.....Marion Kerby
Mayor Limber.....Edward Poland
Clara Pickyune.....Lillian Lawrence
Claymore Pickyune.....Charles Dodsworth
Gay Wavey.....Grace Morrissey
Smith.....Jean Temple
Capt. Fitzhugh Lee Carter..Harry Buchanan
Lieut. Raleigh Taylor....Raymond Walburn
Secretary to Mayor Limber..William Phelps
Dan Dickson..Howard Truesdell
Wash.....Sam J. Burton

George Randolph Chester has dramatized the machinations of Cordelia Blossom. The scheming Cordelia with her ingenuous smile, the gallant but unsuspecting Col. Watterson Blossom, the loyal Georgia Fleecer, and the politically corrupt but domestically impeccable Jim Fleecer—all these have become familiar folk to a good many readers in this country, as story has followed story during the last five years in The Saturday Evening Post. Now they have been put into a play, and under the name of "Cordelia Blossom," that play came to the Gaiety Theatre last evening. To many readers of the stories it is bound to be something of a disappointment.

In many respects a well-liked short story series is peculiarly suitable material for the playwright. He who dramatizes a popular novel recklessly courts difficulties, for only too often his work is to bend to the restrictions of the stage a story that was never designed for any such purpose. But he who seeks to make a play out of a short story series has the more grateful task of writing a play around certain familiar characters. It matters not at all what virtues of omission he achieves in dealing with those stories as narratives. He has all the freedom in the world for the processes of shifting and rearrangement, and the successes scored by such plays as "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" and "Potash and Perlmutter" bear witness to the nature of the reward when the task is well done.

The play which Mr. Chester and Mrs. Chester have fashioned from the Cordelia Blossom stories is a disappointment chiefly because it is started and kept on a plane perceptibly lower than the stories themselves. Those stories are not of the finest texture, nor are they by any means the best Mr. Chester has done, but they are agreeably lighted with his shrewd humor and taken as a group they constitute an observant and not ungentle but boisterously derisive commentary on what passes for social and political distinction in some of the smaller and newer communities in this Republic.

Here was material for a genuine comedy, but those who dramatized Cordelia have touched every point of the stories with exaggeration, and the result is a not continuously amusing farce.

Partly responsible for this is Mr. Chester's own formula for short story writing, traces of which can be detected from time to time in his play. It is one of the dictates of that formula that his characters shall be drawn with such simplicity and sharpness of outline that they can be seen from afar.

They can be recognized at sight under any circumstances, and under all conditions they can be depended upon to act in precisely the same way. And in shifting them from the magazine to the stage he has done little more than heavily emphasize these outlines so that in the play all the people of the stories stand out exaggerated past all semblance of human beings.

The effect is heightened by Mr. Chester, as a dramatist, preserving all his somewhat overmethodical clarity as a writer of short stories. The development of any play should always be clear, of course, but Mr. Chester is excessively explicit. He has been at some pains to see to it that nothing in "Cordelia Blossom" should for one moment escape the dullest person who might some day chance to see it. The effect is irritating.

All this is heightened by the manner in which the piece is played. The quite sufficient obviousness of all Mr. Chester's points is redoubled by the determination to shout them across the footlights. Almost without exception the members of the cast conceive it as part of their obligation to talk at the top of their lungs. Even the confidential chats with which the play is quite liberally sprinkled are carried on in only a slightly subdued roar, and when all the cast is on the stage the effect is ear-splitting.

Except for this apparently infectious trouble, much able playing is done in the course of the evening. Jane Grey is charming as Georgia Fleecer and Harry C. Browne gives an agreeable performance as Georgia's devoted husband. Louise Dresser is adequate as Cordelia herself, and much of what is delightful in the stories of Col. Watterson Blossom in the stories reappears in the rôle created by Burr McIntosh, even if in person this actor does not faintly resemble the old Southern colonel Mr. Chester and his illustrator had taught us to look for.

ATLANTIC TRAVELERS.

Some of the Passengers on Two Incoming Liners—Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

MINNEHAHA. (London.)—Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Arthur, Mrs. Agnes G. Atherton, Mr. and Miss Kate Bresiln, Miss Bertha Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Cobb, Mrs. M. C. Daunt, Mrs. A. J. Denison, Miss E. Dwyer, Mrs. J. H. Gordon, Judge and Mrs. Gardiner Greene, the Rev. W. P. Hill, Dr. W. H. King, Miss Susan D. La Monte, D. W. Lyon, Mrs. E. B. Merrill, L. S. Noyes, Miss M. H. Purdy, the Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Rodgers, Miss C. A. Shaw, Dr. Edgar F. Smith, Mrs. F. L. Stratton, and the Rev. C. H. Wells.

COLUMBIA, (Glasgow.)—Col. and Mrs. E. C. Benton, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Boyd, Mrs. J. H. Brown, W. T. Campbell, Miss E. Dalton, H. H. Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Evans, G. S. Findlay, Miss Ruth Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Noble, Miss D. G. Powell, Mrs. A. F. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. W. Robinson, Mrs. R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Taylor, Miss M. Warden, Miss Cora A. Tilden, and G. H. Walker.

Among those sailing today for Bergen on the Kristianiafjord are:

Dr. A. Hexen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Johannsen, Mrs. A. F. Heller, Miss N. Heller, Mrs. E. T. McKinney, F. Victor, L. Anderson, and Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Schaefer.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The scenery for "The Hawk," the Parisian play in which William Faversham will be seen here the latter part of September, has arrived from Southampton. Joseph Harker, the scenic artist, who was responsible for the Faversham productions of "Julius Caesar" and "Othello," finished his work some months ago.

June Keith has been engaged to play the part of the Chinese May Yang Ping in "Mr. Wu," the Anglo-Chinese piece that Walker Whiteside will produce next month in conjunction with Henry W. Savage.

Klaw & Erlanger have called "The Poor Little Rich Girl" company for rehearsal at Wallack's Theatre today. Eleanor Gates's play, its third season, begins a coast-to-coast tour at the Lyceum Theatre, Rochester, N. Y., on Sept. 21.

At the Harris Theatre last night Frank Sheridan entered the cast of "What Happened at 22," the "crook" play, by Paul Wilstach. Sheridan, who was so long seen in "Paid in Full," played the role of Hollister and was well received in the rôle of the employment agent who works hand in glove with criminals.

In H. H. Frazee's Longacre Theatre last night Ralph Herz made his first appearance as George B. Nettleton, one of the squabbling partners in Mr. Peple's farce, "A Pair of Sixes," which also began the twenty-fifth week of its New York engagement.

Joseph Urban, the Viennese artist, arrived yesterday on the steamship San Giovanni to design the eleven scenes in the spectacular play "The Garden of Paradise," by Edward Sheldon, which is to be produced by Liebler & Co. at the Park Theatre in October.

MRS. CARTER WEDS AGAIN.

Back from London, She Announces Her Marriage to George Brooke.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILDELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The announcement today of the marriage of Mrs. Lucile Polk Carter, prominent in Philadelphia, New York, and Newport social life, to George Brooke, a wealthy Philadelphian, came as a complete surprise to society. They arrived here today from London, announcing they had been married there on Aug. 16. Mrs. Carter had expected to remain abroad until Winter, putting her daughter in school, and the marriage was hastened by the war. Only this Spring she obtained a divorce from William E. Carter.

Mrs. Brooke has been a conspicuous figure in the fashionable life of this city, New York, and Newport for a number of years. As Miss Lucile Polk, daughter of Mrs. W. Stewart Polk, she made her début in Baltimore, Md., where she was born, and where for many years her family have resided. About seventeen years ago she married William E. Carter, son of Mrs. William T. Carter. They lived at Gwedna, their country place at Bryn Mawr.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter, with their two children, a son and a daughter, were passengers on the Titanic. They escaped in the boat that carried J. Bruce Ismay and were picked up several hours later by the Carpathia.

On Jan. 23 Mrs. Carter started divorce proceedings, and on May 31 the final decree was granted.

Mr. Brooke is a son of the late Edward Brooke of Philadelphia and Birdsboro, Penn. He is a member of the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, St. Anthony, Racquet, Philadelphia Country, and Rabbit Clubs, and the Sons of the Revolution.

Miss Sara Cheesman a Bride.

The wedding of Miss Sara Arden Cheesman, second daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Timothy M. Cheeseman of The Briars, Garrison's, N. Y., and Albert Harkness, a son of Albert Granger Harkness of Providence, R. I., took place in the Church of St. Philip in the Highlands, Garrisons, on Saturday. The Rev. E. Clowes Chorley, rector of the church, officiated. It was a small and quiet wedding and only relatives and intimate friends were invited.

Future Weddings.

The wedding of Miss Emily H. Robertson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Robertson of Tenafly, N. J., and Irving S. Goodwin of Boston, will take place on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the Church of the Atonement at Tenafly.

The marriage of Miss Florence Turton of East Orange, N. J., and Robert Harry Ridsdale, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ridsdale of Montclair, N. J., will take place on Friday evening, Sept. 4, at the home of Miss Turton. Miss Mabel Turton, a sister of the bride, will be her maid of honor and only attendant, and Leslie Wallis, a cousin of the bridegroom, will be Mr. Ridsdale's best man.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The following plays entered upon another week of their runs last night: "On Trial," at the Candler; "Potash and Perlmutter," at Cohan's; "Kitty MacKay," at the Comedy; "Under Cover," at the Cort; "Twin Beds," at the Fulton; "The Dummy," at the Hudson; "The Girl from Utah," at the Knickerbocker; "A Pair of Sixes," at the Longacre; "Peg o' My Heart," at the Manhattan; Ziegfeld "Follies," at the New Amsterdam; "The High Cost of Loving," at the Republic; "The Third Party," at the Shubert; "Too Many Cooks," at the Thirty-ninth Street, and "The Passing Show," at the Winter Garden.

At the Palace Theatre yesterday Sylvester Schaffer made his bow, taking up the last half of an excellent vaudeville bill. He appeared as a prestidigitator, a lightning oil painter, a Japanese juggler, a circus horseman, a violinist, an animal trainer, an acrobat, a sharpshooter, a strong man, and a comedian. He so varies his programme and personality that in each act he is absolutely different, and thus does not weary by repetition. Schaffer was supported by a strong bill, headed by Montgomery and Moore. The Horlick family presented a Romany gypsy village as a setting, in which they offered typical gypsy dances and the best of the whirlwind Russian dances. Dainty Marie, "The Venus of the Flying Rings," entered upon her fourth and final week at the Palace, where she has scored one of the longest runs ever given an acrobat in the history of vaudeville. Lopez and Lopez were pleasing in their new song specialties, while Bert Fitzgibbon, nuttiest of all "nut" comedians, provided twenty minutes of laughter.

Corse Peyton and Minna Phillips gave a twenty-minute skit at Hammerstein's yesterday. They appeared in "The Wife Tamers." The programme this week includes Nick's Roller Skating Girls, Willard Simms in "Flinder's Furnished Flat," Bilby's Monkey Troupe, appearing in a bowling alley and bowling like regular human beings; Fred Duprez, Keno and Mayne, Bison City Quartet, The Cameron Sisters, Grace Demar, and Norman Jolley, just returned from Europe, who thinks he can play billiards.

At the Alhambra, which opened yesterday for the season, Joseph Santley, the headliner, makes his last appearance in vaudeville before joining the musical comedy, "When Dreams Come True." He is assisted by Ruth Randall and Josephine Kernell. A novelty fresh to vaudeville is presented by William A. Brady in "It Can Be Done," the little play which was presented last season at the Princess. Charles E. Evans of Evans and Hoey fame, Mabel Frenyear and Alexander Carleton comprise the company. The action takes place on the rear end of an observatory car in motion. Anna Chandler sings her latest line of entertaining songs. Mae Melville and Robert Higgins have a new line of material concerning a raid on high society which they call "Putting on Airs." Two fugitives from the seat of war are Jack Ryan and Harry Tierney, the song writers and composers. A posing act is supplied by Burdella Patterson, an artist's model.

At the New Brighton Theatre Gus Edwards's new Song Revue for 1914, which had its initial presentation, has six changes of scene and runs for one full hour. Mr. Edwards himself appears in the stellar rôle. His diminutive seconds are Cuddles and Georgie, who are well known as child performers. Georgie gives imitations of various Broadway stars, such as Bert Williams, Raymond Hitchcock and Eddie Foy. He includes in his performance "The High Chair Maxixe," in which endeavor he has Cuddles as a partner. Mr. Edwards and Cuddles and Georgie are supported by a company of thirty-five.

The headliner this week at the Orpheum, Brooklyn, is Mercedes. Others on the bill are Fannie Brice, with a budget of new songs; Franklin Ardell, late of "The Family Cupboard," with his own company of players in a political comedy entitled "The Suffragette." The sketch has to do with the modern woman in her effort to break into politics. Diamond and Brennan in "Nifty-nonsense," Henrietta De Serris & Co., who exhibit living reproductions of famous art works.

Heading the bill at the Bushwick is Nat M. Wills, known as "The Happy Tramp." Another feature is the appearance of Maud Lambert and Ernest Ball, the composer of many character and popular rag songs. They appear in a brace of their own compositions. John F. Conroy and his diving models come next. Mrs. Gene Hughes and company are seen in a new sketch by Edgar Allen Woolf entitled "Lady Gossip." "The At the Doctor's."

Mae Francis heads the vaudeville entertainment at the Rustic Theatre, Palisades Amusement Park, this week. Others on the bill are Anderson and Burt, in a comedy sketch; Lew and Dow, dialect comedians; Hosbel and Parker, and the Satelles, a roller-skating act. The free show in the amphitheatre includes the Great Holden, sensational high diver; the Four Egros, a Japanese troupe of aerialists; the Four Fanette Sisters, and Manpke Brothers and King, in a casting act.

H. B. Warner in "The Lost Paradise" is the principal feature at the Strand Theatre. The Strand Topical Review this week contains pictures of the present European situation. The Strand also has a new Keystone comedy and scientific travel pictures. The musical programme for the week is an elaborate one. The concert orchestra renders classical as well as popular selections and the Strand Opera Quartet furnishes the vocal numbers, selections from well-known operas, in costume.

A double film bill is presented at the New York Theatre by William Morris this week. Lew Dockstader is the film star of "Dan," a civil war picture play in five acts of which Hal Reid is the author. The cast of "Dan" in addition to Mr. Dockstader includes Gail Kane and other players known to Broadway. Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Gen. Grant, and other great leaders in the War of the Rebellion are pictured in the play, in which Mr. Dockstader portrays the sertocomic role of a slave who gives his life to save his master from military execution as a spy. The added feature in the bill is "Jess of the Mountain Country," a satire written in four parts in which every character is played by children under twelve years of age. The story has been written as a serious drama of the mountains and is not devoid of thrills and heart interest despite the youth of the actors.

The Adelphi Theatre, the new picture playhouse at Broadway and Eighty-ninth Street, has as attractions for the week "The Valley of the Moon" for yesterday and Tuesday, "The House Next Door" for Wednesday and Thursday, and for Friday, Saturday, and Sunday George Klein's "Vendetta," a five-reel films of Marie Corelli's novel.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending August 29th averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.68 cents. Imported Beef, 11.48 cents per pound.—Adv.

EXPLORERS STUDY TIDES OF ARCTIC

Scientists of the Stefansson Expedition Make Records at Many Points.

WORK OF LAND PARTIES

Summer Plans of the Explorers—Stefansson May Be at Banks Island Awaiting Relief Ship.

By RUDOLPH M. ANDERSON
of the Canadian Arctic Expedition.
By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ESCAPE REEF, WEST EDGE OF THE MACKENZIE DELTA, Canada, May 16, via Athabaska, Alta, Aug. 31.—I started from Collinson Point on May 2 to attend to expedition business at various points, and return west today, as the rivers are on the point of breaking up here. No news has been received from the Karluk or from Mr. Stefansson's later ice party. Stefansson started on the ice on March 22 from Martin Point, Alaska, near the 145th meridian, with four sleds and twenty-four dogs. Two sleds and three men were to return after ten days, while three men and two sleds were to go north indefinitely.

On April 7 the supporting party, James R. Crawford, Fritz Joahnen, and Burt M. McConnell, started back from Separtion Camp on the ice near the edge of the continental shelf. They made soundings of 175 fathoms about 40 miles from shore, longitude 140 degrees west approximately. The supporting party reached shore safely on April 16, about 80 miles west of Herschel Island, crossing some extremely high rough pressure ridges composed of screw ice and young and old ice mixed up together.

The advance party made up of Stefansson, Storkerson, and Ole Andreason started north at the same time with one sled and six very fine dogs. They had provisions for men and dogs up to the middle of May, not taking into account seal and bears, which were easy to obtain.

They also had greased tarpaulin, oars, paddles, and seal pokes for ferrying leads of open water. Stefansson's intention was to go north for fifteen days more before attempting to turn back, and he said that if conditions were favorable he might attempt a crossing to Bank's Island, where he might be picked up in the Summer.

The present plans of the expedition are for the gasoline schooner Alaska to proceed to Coronation Gulf and the Victoria Island region to prosecute scientific work; for the gasoline schooner North Star to go to Bank's Island as a rescue vessel for the ice adventurers, and to make a base on Western Bank's Island or possibly on Prince Patrick Island for the benefit of possible shipwrecked men from the Karluk.

The Mary Sachs is first to take some stores to Dolphin and Union Strait, and then establish a base on the southern or western shores of Bank's Island.

Kenneth G. Chipman, chief topographer, and Dr. J. D. O'Neill, geologist, are now working in the west branch of the Mackenzie Delta, and will survey the branch in a launch as soon as the river opens. John R. Cox, topographer, will survey the east branch of the delta.

Chipman and Cox have completed a coast survey from the Alaskan boundary to the Mackenzie, and O'Neill and Cox have surveyed a large part of Herschel Island.

Fritz Johasen, marine biologist and botanist, has been taking tidal observations at Demarcation Point simultaneous with automatic tidal records kept at Collinson Point. Other observations were obtained at Martin Point and Humphrey Point which may throw additional light on arctic tides.

Mr. Jennis, the ethnologist, who came ashore with Stefansson from the Karluk, has been working among Eskimos at Cape Halkett, Point Barrow, Collinson Point, and at various points as far east as the boundary.

He expects to spend the Spring in archaeological study on the ancient Eskimo village site on Barter Island, Alaska.

All members of the expedition are in good health, and the prospects of accomplishing some work next year are good. RUDOLPH M. ANDERSON,
Canadian Arctic Expedition, in Charge of Land Parties.

COULDN'T GET CASTAWAYS.

Revenue Cutter Ran Out of Coal, but Will Make Another Attempt.

NOME, Alaska, Aug. 30.—The revenue cutter Bear, which left Nome on July 24 to rescue the eighteen white men, three Eskimo men, and one Eskimo woman, who found shelter on Wrangell Island after Stefansson's Canadian exploring ship Karluk had been wrecked last January, is returning to Nome without the castaways.

The Bear sent word ahead that she ran out of coal, and after coaling at Nome she will again set out for Wrangell Island.

It is not known how near the Bear approached the castaways. It is believed the Bear does not know that the Russian ice-breaking steamer Lalmyr is seeking to rescue the Karluk refugees. The Laimyr is better adapted for the work than the Bear.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Lancaster Morgan of 180 West Fifty-ninth Street is planning a tea dance on Dec. 5, at Sherry's to introduce her daughter, Miss Helen Ridgely Morgan. Miss Morgan, who was visiting friends on Long Island last week, has gone to Manchester, Vt., to join her mother.

Miss Hope Colgate, the third daughter of Mrs. James Colby Colgate, is to make her debut on Tuesday, Dec. 15 at a dance and supper at Sherry's. She is a sister of the Misses Susan and Margaret Colgate.

Miss Martha Kobbe, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Kobbe, has returned to 118 East Fifty-fourth Street, from the Presbyterian Hospital, and is convalescing from pneumonia, following an operation.

Mrs. Thomas Hunt Talmage will entertain on Saturday, Dec. 5, at Sherry's with a dinner dance for her daughter, Miss Lillian Hunt Talmage. Mrs. Talmage and Miss Talmage are at Ridgefield, Conn., for the Summer.

Mrs. Philip Sheridan, widow of Gen. Sheridan, and the Misses Sheridan, who returned from Europe on the Ryndam, are at the Gotham, and later will go on to Washington.

Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed of Lenox, Mass., will introduce her elder daughter, Miss Symphorosa Bristed, at a tea on Monday, Dec. 28.

Mrs. Riley Miles Gilbert of 563 Park Avenue, whose elder daughter, Miss Annie Gilbert, came out last Winter, will bring out her second daughter, Miss Mary Gilbert, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at a tea dance.

Miss Constance Peabody, the daughter of Mrs. Richard A. Peabody of 123 East Seventy-third Street, is to make her début on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at a dance to be given for her by Mrs. Peabody.

Miss Louise R. Hoadley, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Jr., will also be a débutante of the coming season, and her uncle, L. F. Holbrook Betts is planning a dinner dance for her at Sherry's on Saturday, Dec. 26.

Mrs. William B. Haight of 388 Park Avenue, who is spending the Summer at Nantucket, is to introduce her daughter, Miss Dorothy Haight, at the Plaza on Thursday, Nov. 19, at a tea, followed by a dinner and theatre party.

WILL BURN BUTTE IF TROOPS COME

Miners Threaten to Revenge Themselves Against Business Men Who Asked for Militia.

WILL NOT FIGHT TROOPS

Situation in Mining Town Is Serious and Federal Soldiers Are Held in Waiting.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 31.—"If the troops come, Butte will be laid in ashes," is the threat openly made by the miners of the seceding organization from the Western Federation of Miners. They believe that the business men have lined up against them in asking for the State Militia and purpose to revenge themselves. One of the leaders declared tonight that the miners had no intention of fighting the soldiers.

Representatives of the Butte Mine Workers' Union, the new organization that seeks to eliminate the Western Federation of Miners in the Butte district, called at the Tramway mine today and warned the men to observe the rules for mining recently laid down by the new union. The representatives said that if any "boss" objected to the new order, particularly in respect to the rule on blasting, the miner was to take the matter at once to the union, which would dispose of it.

The Montana Guardsmen, 600 strong, comprising the entire force of the State militia mobilized in Helena this afternoon and tonight, are awaiting the arrival of two Gatling guns to supplement the Fourth Regiment from the Rock Island arsenal. The troops are ready to move to Butte any time, should trouble break out. The present plan is to leave for Butte early tomorrow morning.

The miners are holding a secret meeting tonight. The session has to do with the militia phase of the situation. Regulars at Vancouver (Wash.) Barracks are awaiting orders to proceed to Butte should the militia find itself unable to cope with the situation.

The enrollment of the new organization numbers 5,500.

Stores, banks, mines, and electric light plant are under heavy guard tonight, and at the Court House fifty men armed with rifles are guarding the jail, where several miners are imprisoned in connection with rioting on June 23.

Tomorrow morning the miners will march on the Gagnon Mine. Trouble is feared there, as the mine is a regular arsenal. Men with rifles guard the works. The Anaconda Company, which owns the mine, published a notice warning all to remain away.

Word that all of the troops the arrest of "Muckie" MacDonald, President of the insurgents, will be attempted. He is charged with kidnapping in connection with the deportation of a miner. Thus far the local officers have been afraid to serve the warrant because of threat to dynamite the jail.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 31.—"No time has been specified for sending the National Guard to Butte," said Gov. Stewart today, referring to the military preparations made necessary by the miners' riots. The Second Regiment, 600 strong, were mobilized here tonight. Camp has been pitched at the State Armory. The troops are equipped for field service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The request of Gov. Stewart of Montana for Federal troops in the mining district about Butte has been forwarded to Secretary Garrison at Seabright, N. J., as well as to President Wilson at Cornish, N.H., and the question probably will not be settled definitely until both return to Washington.

CARMODY RETIREMENT LAGS

Now Says He Won't Resign Until His Successor Is Named.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—Thomas Carmody did not resign as Attorney General today, as was expected. When Mr. Carmody informed Gov. Glynn a month ago of his intention to resign it was understood that James A. Parsons of Hornell, a Deputy Attorney General, was to be Mr. Carmody's successor. On the strength of this Mr. Parsons obtained the early indorsement of the Saratoga Conference, and began the circulation of his petition for the nomination.

Whether a change has come in the plans could not be learned today. Attorney General Carmody did not file his resignation with the Secretary of State, and when asked the reason replied that his resignation would not be filed until after the Governor had named his successor. Asked the reason for this unusual course, Mr. Carmody replied that he didn't want to have the Attorney General's office vacant one minute.

Mr. Carmody called on the Governor this afternoon accompanied by ex-Senator Charles A. Towne of Brooklyn. It was said later that this visit had no connection with the appointment of a successor to Mr. Carmody.

WILL RAISE MILEAGE RATES.

Pennsylvania Also Announces That It Will Make Other Readjustments.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced today that it had filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission notice that beginning Oct. 1, the charge for open and interchangeable mileage books shall be at the rate of 2½ cents per mile, instead of 2 cents, as at present. The company in a statement further announced:

"As the Interstate Commerce Commission has declared it to be a matter of public policy that each branch of the railroad 'service should contribute its proper share to the cost of operation and of return upon the property devoted to the use of the public,' the Pennsylvania Railroad also intends to make certain other readjustments in passenger rates. These will be announced later."

Teacher and Pupils Still Held.

Byron H. Uhl, Deputy Immigration Commissioner, said yesterday that the appeal from deportation made by Miss Elizabeth Duncan, who arrived from Germany on the St. Paul with nine pupils under sixteen years, had been sent to Washington. Commissioner of Immigration Howe recommended their admission. A reply is expected today.

Obituary Notes.

Major JOHN ANDERSON, U. S. A., retired, who died in Belchertown, Mass., on Thursday, entered the Union Army in 1863 as a private. In February, 1864, he received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, and served with that regiment in its many battles through Virginia. At the close of the war he entered the regular army as a Second Lieutenant. He was in the campaign in Northern Montana against the Sioux Indians under Sitting Bull, 1881. He retired from active service in 1894, because of ill health.

DANFORTH L. JONES, a cardboard manufacturer and head of the firm of Danforth L. Jones & Co., died from heart disease on Sunday at his Summer home on Shelter Island. He was a member of the Crescent Athletic Club.

MADGE LELAND WARD, wife of ex-Congressman William M. Ward of this place, died yesterday at her home in Port Chester after an illness lasting about a year. She was born at Purchase, N. Y. She is survived by her husband and four children.

DOES GERMANY GET A SQUARE DEAL IN HER GREAT STRUGGLE?

As Americans are for fair play, they should read the English war articles in all editions of the

GERMAN HEROLD

VAUDEVILLE CLUB JUBILEE.

Many Headliners Appear in Opening Performance at the Lyric.

The Vaudeville Comedy Club is holding a jubilee at the Lyric Theatre this week, and many of the vaudeville headliners now in the city and a number of stars from the "legitimate" took part in the opening performance last night. The receipts for the week are to go to the club. There will be performances every night, but no matinées.

Among those on the programme last night were Al Jolson, Lillian Lorraine, Fox and Dolly, Irving Berlin, James J. Morton, Frank Tinney, Bert Leslie and company, Mary Pickford, from the "movies"; Mercedes, Pauline, Whiting and Burt, Ray Monde, and Anna Chandler.

There will be changes made in the programme every night. The actors and actresses who are performing in other theatres are taken to the Lyric in automobiles.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

AMERMAN—THOMAS.—Aug. 31, at Portland, Mich., Ruth Redner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Helmer Wesly Thomas, to James Donald Amerman of Bloomfield, N. J.

HARKNESS — CHEESMAN. — On Saturday, Aug. 29, at St. Philip's Church in the Highlands, by the Rev. E. Clowes Chorley, Sara Arden, daughter of Dr. Timothy Matlack Cheesman and Clara Livingston Cheesman, to Albert Harkness, son of Albert Granger Harkness of Providence, R. I.

Died.

AUSTIN.—Entered into eternal life on Aug. 30, 1914, at his home, 18 Conover Terrace, Orange, N. J., William Redington, son of Sarah Redington and the late William Edward Austin, in the 21st year of his life. Funeral services at Grace Church on Wednesday at 4 P. M.

CHADWICK.—On Aug. 24, 1914, at Geneva, Switzerland, Coster Chadwick, son of the late Henry G. and Adeline Coster Chadwick.

FRANKFIELD. — Aug. 30, Hugo, son of Adolph A. and Laura Frankfield, in the 38th year of his age. Funeral at Fresh Pond Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 10 A. M.

HALL.—Suddenly, on Monday, Aug. 31, 1914, at his residence, 18 North Av., Norwalk, Conn., De Witt C. Hall, in his 84th year, son of Asahel Hall, M. D., and Catherine Rusten Vander Berg, late of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Funeral services at his late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 2, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HANDWERG.—On Aug. 31, Carl, Sr., at his late residence in River Vale, Bergen Co., N. J. Funeral services 2 P. M. Wednesday.

HARMAN.—On Sunday, Aug. 30, 1914, Frank S. Harman, in his 86th year. Funeral services at Thomas Baimford's Undertaking Parlors, 1,893 Amsterdam Av., (near 154th St.,) on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M.

HORMANN.—On Aug. 29, at Elka Park, N. Y., Rudolf Hormann, aged 64.

HUCKEL.—On Sunday, at his home, Manhasset, L. I., the Rev. William Huckel, in his 85th year. Funeral services on Tuesday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock at Christ Church, Manhasset. Interment private at Greenwood Cemetery.

JONES.—At Shelter Island Heights, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 30, Danforth L. Jones, youngest son of the late Thomas Ingram and Elizabeth Owen Jones. Funeral services at Shelter Island Heights Tuesday, at 3 P. M. Interment at receiving vault, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 11 A. M., where Masonic services will be held. Relatives, friends and members of Altair Lodge, No. 601, F. & A. M., are invited to attend.

KREMM.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 31, 1914, Rachel Josephine Kremm, widow of the late Oscar Douglass Kremm. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LANSING.—Aug. 29, Ettie Williams Lansing, dearly beloved mother of Edith Williams Lansing, at her late residence, 520 West 124th St. Funeral service Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private at Albany Rural Cemetery, Tuesday morning.

LININGTON.—At Short Hills, N. J., Aug. 30, 1914, Gertrude Watson, wife of Stephen W. Linington. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Short Hills, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Hoboken at 9:15 A. M. Newport papers please copy.

McCARTHY.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 29, Etta, wife of Corbett McCarthy, 907 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn. Requiem services at St. Gregory's Church, St. John's Place and Brooklyn Av., Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Milford, Conn.

McCRODEN.—In Ridgewood, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 30, 1914, John, beloved husband of Mary McCroden, aged 65 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Sept. 1, from his late residence, 67 West Dayton St., Ridgewood, N. J., at 9 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family on Wednesday.

ROIG.—Antonio. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Tuesday, 10 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

SCHOONMAKER.—At Glenside Park, Murray Hill, N. J., Monday morning, Aug. 31, 1914, Emma Voorhis, widow of Samuel Augustus Schoonmaker. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Decox, 115 Hamilton Terrace, East Orange, N. J., Tuesday evening, Sept. 1, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

STALP. — Suddenly, at University Heights, Bronx, on Monday, Aug. 31, Mabel A., beloved daughter of Amanda Stalp and the late Theodore Stalp, aged 30 years. Funeral service on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 8 P. M., at the residence of her mother, 2,516 Andrews Av.

STEWART.—Charles Arthur of Moscow, Idaho, son of Estelle and Charles, and husband of Gertrude Douglas, after lingering illness, at Westhampton, L. I., Aug. 29. Services at Westhampton, L. I., Tuesday, Sept. 1, 2 P. M., after arrival of train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 10:07.

TURNEY.—Josiah B., at Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 30, 1914, aged 54 years. Funeral services at First Congregational Church on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M. Interment at Fairfield East Cemetery.

WARD.—At Port Chester, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1914, Madge Leland, beloved wife of the Hon. William L. Ward. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

WASHINGTON.—Suddenly, on Aug. 30, 1914, at the New York City Hospital, William De Hertburn Washington, in the 51st year of his age. Services at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 145 West 46th St., New York City, at 11 A. M., Sept. 2. Interment at Charlestown, W. Va. Baltimore, Richmond, and West Virginia papers please copy.

WASHINGTON.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, Office of the Society, Fraunces Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Sts., New York, Aug. 31, 1914.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, William De Hertburn Washington, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 145 West 46th St., at 11 o'clock Sept. 2.
EDMUND WETMORE, President.
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, Secretary.

Died.

WASHINGTON.—Members of the Broadway Association are requested to attend the funeral services of our late Chairman, William D. Herpburn Washington, at Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 145 West 46th St., Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 11 o'clock.
JEFFERSON DE MONT THOMPSON, President.
DAVID ROBINSON, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.—The funeral services of Mr. Wm. De Hertburn Washington, will be held on Wednesday at 11 A. M., at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 145 West 46th St. Members of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York are requested to attend.

WASHINGTON.—William De H. The New York Southern Society announces with regret the death of William De H. Washington, a member of the society, on Aug. 30, 1914. STEPHEN L. SNOWDEN, Secretary.

WENDELL.—Aug. 28, 1914, John A. B. Wendell, son of David S. Wendell. Funeral private.

WHITRIDGE.—Alonzo C., suddenly, Aug. 30, at New London, Conn. Funeral service and interment at Woodlawn Tuesday, Sept. 1, 3 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Depot, Harlem Division, at 2:30.

WINNY.—Robert G. Winny, formerly of New York, at his home, Southend-on-Sea, England, Aug. 19.

WOOLSTON.—Rose Mary, beloved wife of George H. Woolston, suddenly, Friday morning at 3 P. M. at home in Hempstead, L. I. Services were held Sunday, Roman Catholic Church, Garden City.

BERTINE.—Louise, Stapleton, Aug. 29, aged 62.

BOHNET.—Philip, 405 West 123d St., Aug. 30, aged 74. Funeral private.

BRADY.—Mary, St. Vincent's Hospital, Aug. 30, aged 8.

BURGHER.—May E., Aug. 29. Funeral 171 8th Av., today, 9 A. M.

COHN.—Rosa, 601 West 144th St., Aug. 30, aged 68. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CONNOLLY.—John, 418 West 17th St., Aug. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

COSTELLO.—Mary G., Aug. 29. Funeral 114 East 53d St, today, 9:30 A. M.

DOLLIVER.—Harry W., 104

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Bankers Work on Plan to Pay Our Debts Abroad Without the Aid of Special Arrangement with Europe.

A series of conferences were held in the financial district yesterday which had to do with the problem of providing for our obligations abroad. The matter was approached in these conferences on the assumption that it would not be possible to effect the arrangement with the Bank of England which has been under negotiation since the beginning of last week, and which has not yet come to a head. The assumed failure of this plan made it necessary to deal with the matter without reference to any special arrangement with the European markets for the facilitation of these payments.

The situation was carefully canvassed and the conclusion was reached that the maturities abroad for the next six weeks at least, including the amount of New York City obligations falling due during this period—these amount for the month of September to about $12,000,000—can be provided for for the most part by the bills of exchange which will become available during this time, including the bills already created against a considerable amount of grain shipments which have not come into the general supply of the exchange market, but have been privately absorbed.

There will be, it was practically agreed, a considerable balance which will have to be paid in gold, and plans are now under consideration for making these gold shipments as comfortably as possible. So far as New York City's share of these foreign obligations is concerned, it was suggested that the necessary gold could be contributed by the banks which hold New York City deposits, somewhat in proportion perhaps to the amount of city funds which they hold. The railroad obligations which are now falling due on the other side have been provided for partly by exchange, but it may also become necessary to ship some gold on this account. In that case it is probable that the demand for this gold will be distributed as evenly as possible among the banks, with a view to calling upon none for more than a fair share. At the same time it is thought that the banks will pretty easily be able to supply the necessary gold, for the cash movement has been strongly in favor of this city for the past fortnight, and more cash is still coming in than is being shipped to the interior.

It is not regarded as desirable, in view of the extraordinary conditions which the war has brought about to encourage gold shipments beyond the amount actually needed to round out the payment of maturing obligations. Bankers feel very decidedly that shipments of gold for the mere purpose of exchange profits should be discountenanced, and it is not unlikely that, in respect to any gold which may be called for for export, the requests for the metal will be passed on by a committee of bankers, which would assure themselves, in behalf of the banking situation as a whole, that such gold as was taken was needed to pay an existing debt.

It is felt that the question of providing payment for what we owe abroad is one which concerns not New York alone, but the whole country, for the whole country has profited by the facilities, the use of which has resulted in the obligations abroad with which this market found itself at the outbreak of war. On this basis it is being suggested in the financial district that through a proper intermediary, possibly the Federal Reserve Board, the banks of other reserve centres in the United States might be requested to contribute some of the gold which will be needed to pay such part of our obligations as cannot be covered by bills of exchange.

If that step were taken it would make it a relatively easy matter to give up enough gold for the purpose, for the total stock of the metal in this country, and even the stock in the banks alone, is very great. Looking to the future, it is considered that it will be very desirable to bring into banking channels a part of the very large sum of gold which is now in hand-to-hand circulation. This might be done, it is thought, by limiting the issuance of gold certificates to high denominations, but that process, of course, would be a slow one.

The chief event in the markets was another large advance in wheat, which, though it did not close at the highest of the day, made a net advance of about 4 cents a bushel. Export demand was said to be still active, following very heavy export shipments last week.

NEW LAKE SHORE NOTES

Will Be Issued in Exchange for Those Maturing Sept. 6.

To meet the £420,000 one-year notes maturing in London on Sept. 6 the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern has arranged through J. P. Morgan & Co. to offer in exchange a new one-year note, repayable either in sterling at the owner's option, or in dollars at a rate designed to represent a substantial profit over the rates of exchange usually ruling in the Fall.

Holders who do not care to make the exchange will be paid off in cash.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6@8 per cent. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@7 per cent. for the best names.

Sight drafts on London were quoted about $4.05%@$5.06¼.

Cable transfers were quoted at $5.06¾ @$5.07¼.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $158,557,796; balances, $10,678,727; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $784,010.

The local banks lost $3,119,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 30c discount, unchanged; St. Louis, 75c premium, up 15 cents; San Francisco, par, unchanged; Cincinnati, 10c discount; Minneapolis, 80c premium; Montreal, 1⅛ per cent. discount, unchanged.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 24½d; in New York, 53¾c.

Order Lower Iron Freight Rates.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Interstate Commerce Commission ordered today a reduction of approximately $3 1-3 per cent. in carload freight rates on pig iron from Virginia furnaces to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. The order is effective Oct. 15.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 31.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$534,096	$19,021,135	$43,009,620
Ordinary	2,079,810	26,356,737	51,625,018
Corp. & in. tax	1,681	475,963	1,696,003
Miscellaneous	120,739	3,847,696	21,831,444
Total	2,778,483	49,951,502	123,075,736
Expenditures	2,981,144	68,060,032	138,734,526
Deficit	1,305,658	18,178,470	15,658,802

MUST STUDY CREDIT SYSTEM

Our Trade Resources Lack Organization, City Bank Says.

The National City Bank says in its September letter that if the United States is to grasp the full opportunities offered for expansion in trade and commerce as the result of the European war a more thorough mastery of legitimate credit must be displayed than ever in the past. The letter says:

The credit resources of the country have never been effectively organized. Credit has lacked mobility; it has never been localized, each community in a large degree being dependent upon itself. The isolation of each banking unit has prevented the most effective use of its resources, and there has never been a time when there was not a large amount of idle credit resources scattered over the country. Our gold reserves have not been effectively used. The new banking organization should do much to bring out these latent resources.

The action proposed by the Federal Government and by some of the States to provide for the responsible warehousing of staple products will be helpful to this end, for it makes a local credit good anywhere. The new system, by centralizing reserves, will release in the aggregate a considerable amount of reserve strength, while increasing the factor of safety. By thus perfecting its credit organization and utilizing neglected resources the United States can finance its crops, give full employment to its people, and accept, in part at least, its opportunities in new markets.

The exportation of $100,000,000 or $200,000,000 of gold, or even more, would not be a serious matter to the United States, says the circular, if the entire stock of gold were massed and under the control of a unified banking system. As the demand from abroad before the war began fell almost entirely upon New York, where only $174,655,440 was held, measures had to be taken to conserve the metal. The bank states that there is no reason to fear that our gold will be taken in alarming quantities, because substantial progress has been made in the restoration of normal conditions in the international markets.

PASSENGER RATES RAISED.

Pennsylvania Adds Quarter Cent a Mile on Mileage Books.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has accepted the advice of the Interstate Commerce Commission to expand income through other means than freight rate increases by increasing passenger rates. The company announced yesterday that on Oct. 1 the charge for "open and interchangeable" mileage books would be made on the basis of 2¼ cents instead of 2 cents a mile. Furthermore, the promise is given that there will be other readjustments of passenger rates later on. The advance will make the cost of the conventional mileage book $22.50 instead of $20.

"The public is well aware," said the Pennsylvania management in a statement, "that although there has been no increase in passenger rates, there has for many years past been a constant improvement in passenger service. It is evident that very large expenditures have been made necessary to provide the steel cars, improved stations, automatic signals, and other features which have added so pronouncedly to the comfort, safety, and the convenience of passengers."

As Pennsylvania mileage is good on certain other roads, it is expected that the advance will also be made by other companies. The suggestion offered by the Commerce Commission applied especially to roads in trunk line territory.

BANK CLEARINGS SHRINK.

Philadelphia Figures Show Surprising Falling Off for Past Month.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—War laid its heavy hand upon bank clearings in Philadelphia during the month ended today. The total reached $577,659,789, or the smallest of any corresponding period since 1909. Compared with July last the shrinkage amounted to nearly $130,000,000.

Bankers said the closing of the Stock and leading commodity Exchanges of the country, and almost complete cessation of new financing operations accounted for much of the decrease, but acknowledged that the crippling of import and export trade had been a big factor in the heavy dwindling of clearings. It is the first time since September, 1911, that the total fell below $580,000,000 in this city.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reported so far for the third week of August show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Seven roads	$2,431,626	+ $131,688
Twenty-one roads	10,188,136	+ 1,080,967
Total (28 roads)	12,619,762	+ 848,879

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for July—

	1914.	Increase.
Operating revenue	$7,862,810	*$233,208
Total charges	6,833,169	*220,489
Net income	1,029,641	*12,719

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINN. & OMAHA for July—

Total receipts	1,580,989	111,210
Total charges	1,358,546	19,063
Net income	224,443	92,147

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for July—

Total revenue	5,836,123	$8,214
Op. exp., taxes, &c.	4,980,781	100,358
Net revenue	706,341	*82,139

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

GLOBE EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for May—

	1914.	Decrease.
Total operating revenue	$25,738	$8,834
Total operating exp.	27,970	2,566
Net operating deficit	2,232	*11,265
Taxes	600	900
Operating deficit	2,831	385
From July 1 to May 31:		
Total operating revenue	$310,185	60,695
Total operating exp.	328,210	19,869
Net operating deficit	18,024	40,833
Taxes	11,400	*1,200
Operating deficit	29,424	51,058

GREAT NORTHERN EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for May—

Total operating revenue	105,174	2,840
Total oper. expenses	86,391	*1,742
Net operating revenue	18,783	4,583
Taxes	5,348	342
Operating income	15,435	4,925
From July 1 to May 31:		
Total. oper. revenue	1,188,786	25,212
Total oper. expenses	985,253	*42,901
Net oper. revenue	203,533	68,113
Taxes	41,750	1,947
Operating income	161,782	66,166

NORTHERN EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for June:

Total oper. revenue	129,699	11,813
Total oper. expenses	90,111	14,398
Net oper. revenue	40,581	*2,585
Taxes	10,875	*2,225
Oper. income	29,705	2,640
Fiscal year:		
Total oper. revenue	1,417,236	70,334
Total oper. expenses	1,069,244	34,223
Net. oper. revenue	325,094	36,111
Taxes	60,375	*2,225
Oper. income	263,615	40,336

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT for July:

Gross earnings	117,806	*8,656
Net earnings	58,837	*1,039
Operating income	26,936	*991
For 12 months ended July 31:		
Gross earnings	1,332,622	*66,980
Net earnings	695,170	*97,991
Surplus	82,797	*46,453

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.07	Hale & Norcross	.04
Alpha Con	.01	Kentucky Con	.01
Andes	.03	Mexican	.42
Belcher	.50	Occidental Con	.53
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.11
Challenge Con	.10	Overman	.21
Confidence	.30	Seg. Belcher	.07
Con. Cal. & Va.	.11	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Imperial	.02	Union Con	.11
Crown Point	.01	Yellow Jacket	.57
Gould & Curry	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	5.35	Comb. Fraction	.03
Jim Butler	.75	Diamondf. Daisy	.02
Midway	.11	Diamondf. B. H.	.01
Mixpah Ext.	.20	Florence	.30
Montana	.42	Goldfield Con. M.	1.32½
North Star	.13	Goldfield Merger	.08
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Ext.	.16
Tonopah Ext.	2.60	Silver Pick	.02
Tonopah Merger	.29	Nevada Hills	.26
West End	.67	Round Mountain	.35
GOLDFIELD.		MANHATTAN.	
Atlanta	.13	Manhattan Con	.02
Booth	.02		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	5¾	6¼	Jackpot	5	5½
Elkton	33¼	33½	McKinney	35	41
El Paso	.125	.140	Old Gold		2
Findlay	1¾	2	Portland	.105	.165
Gold Dollar	2¼	3	Vindicator	.91	92½
Isabella	8¾	9¼	Rav. B. H.	3	4

BOND BROKERS WANT TO MAKE CASH DEALS

Committee Will Report Tomorrow on Proposal to Modify Ban on All Trading.

SENTIMENT HAS CHANGED

Ninety Per Cent. of the City Houses Voted to Suspend Trading After the Exchange Closed.

The committee of bond houses consisting of Harris, Forbes & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company, Kissel, Kinnicut & Co., White, Weld & Co., William A. Read & Co., and Remick, Hodges & Co., named on Aug. 19 to act for the bond dealers while the Stock Exchange is closed, will submit a report at the office of Harris, Forbes & Co. tomorrow on the proposal to resume dealings for cash. The committee has discussed this proposal with William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, and with A. H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, acting for the Clearing House Committee.

Some investment firms are chafing at the ban put on their activities and are now anxious to be allowed to resume the selling of securities on the understanding that they deal only with their own customers and for cash. About 90 per cent. of the investment firms participated in the meeting on Aug. 19, at which it was decided that the best interests of the banks and investors demanded that no effort should be made to sell bonds while the Exchange was closed. Since that time there have been practically no dealings in bonds, although some of the smaller houses with no Stock Exchange connections have kept their men in the field. Most of the big houses have reduced their forces, or released men on vacations, at half pay. It is estimated that such sales as have been made to investors who applied for bonds at the closing prices or above have not amounted to 1 per cent. of the total done in normal times.

The considerations that led the bond men to withdraw their offerings were much the same as those which resulted in closing the exchange. It was feared that if the war brought about heavy selling on the part of uneasy holders many bank loans secured by bonds would be disturbed. Of the committee representing the bond men all but two are members of the Stock Exchange.

There has been a division among the bond dealers since the vote to suspend business. Some of the firms that are not connected with the exchange are anxious now to go after business again, letting quotations be established by supply and demand. The Clearing House has refused to put through sales of its members which were made even fractionally under the last prices established on the Exchange.

COTTON BOARDS CONFER.

Trying to Close Out Open Accounts Involving 300,000 Bales.

Committees representing the Cotton Exchanges of New York, Liverpool, and New Orleans held meetings at the local Exchange yesterday to discuss means to close out open cotton accounts, which were left hanging in the air when the war broke out. It is estimated that about 300,000 bales are involved, all of which is represented in future contracts entered into by American and European spinners and dealers. The Exchange men believe it is vital to a stable renewal of business, when the time comes, to have accounts closed on both sides of the water.

The Liverpool committee conferred throughout the morning with representatives of the New York Cotton Exchange, and afterward the latter talked the situation over with the Southern cotton men. Today a joint meeting will be held, and at its end announcement is expected of a method to meet the situation.

The local board was represented by E. M. Weld, Henry Schaefer, and R. C. Cairns. For the New Orleans Exchange, J. E. Glenny, John F. Clark, and Maurice Stern appeared, while the Liverpool committee consisted of William E. Whineray, James Arthur Smith, and Thomas W. Cooke.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The time limit for the deposit with the Guaranty Trust Company of coupons and notes of the National Railways of Mexico, which mature between July 1 and Sept. 30, has been set for Sept. 30.

Ranskorf, Lyon & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade, have prepared for distribution a comprehensive circular on the grain market.

D. P. Kingsford, until recently Superintendent of the local Assay Office, will become manager of the New York branch of the London and Brazilian Bank on Oct. 1.

5½% GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE
Legal Investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.
Our Booklet "A" Explains.
Sent Upon Request.
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

The Royal Bank of Canada
Invites Enquiries in Regard to Every Description of Banking Business in
London, Eng., Branch, 2 Bank Building, Princess St., E. C.
Canada AND THE West Indies
NEW YORK AGENCY,
Cor. William and Cedar Sts.

Interest Credited Monthly
paid on accounts subject to Check. Special rates on time certificates of deposit.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company
B'way at 73d St. 55 Cedar St. 125th St. at 8th Av.

All WALL STREET reads
DOW, JONES BULLETINS & TICKERS
Investors read
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

6% Mortgages
GUARANTEED TAX-EXEMPT
ON IMPROVED NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE.
KINGS COUNTY MORTGAGE CO.
185 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mexico North Western Railway Co.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
6% 15-Year Prior Lien Bonds.
I am directed to inform you that the Board has decided, owing to the financial conditions in Europe and Mexico, to defer the payment of the half-yearly coupon due 1st September next on the 6% 15-year Prior Lien Bonds of the Company. By order of the Board.
A. M. TRUEH, Secretary.
Toronto, Canada, 28th August, 1914.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
Opposite Penna. R. R. Ferry and Exchange Place Station, Hudson Tunnels, Jersey City.
Capital, Surplus and Profits over - $3,500,000.00
Interest on check accounts having balance over $500.
Four per cent. interest on savings.
Safe deposit vaults.
JOHN W. HARDENBERGH, President.
ROB'T S. ROSS, Vice-President. JAY S. PERKINS, Assistant Treasurer.
WM. J. FIELD, Secretary and Treasurer. J. RICHARD TENNANT, Assistant Secretary.

International Steam Pump Company
To the Holders of the First Lien Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due September 1, 1929:
Receivers having been appointed for the International Steam Pump Company, the undersigned have, at the request of the holders of a large amount of the bonds, constituted themselves a Bondholders Protective Committee. In the judgment of the Committee the interests of the bondholders require prompt and concerted action. Bondholders are therefore requested immediately to deposit their bonds in negotiable form (with the September 1, 1914, and all subsequent coupons attached) with GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office in New York or its office in London, or with one of the following agents of the Depositary: St. Louis Union Trust Company, of St. Louis, Mo., Commonwealth Trust Company, of Boston, Mass., or Associatie Cassa of Amsterdam, Holland. The Depositary or its agents will issue transferable certificates of deposit under an Agreement of Deposit, copies of which will be furnished upon application to the Depositary or to any of its said agents or to the Secretary of the Committee. The Committee hopes to be in a position at an early day to formulate and announce a plan of reorganization. In case depositing bondholders should be dissatisfied with such plan of reorganization, they will be afforded an opportunity of withdrawing their bonds pursuant to the terms of the Agreement of Deposit.
CHARLES H. SABIN, Chairman, Vice-President, Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
THOMAS B. GANNETT, Parkinson & Burr, Boston
GEORGE G. HENRY, William Salomon & Co., New York.
R. WALTER LEIGH, Maitland Coppell & Co., New York.
H. J. DE LANOY MEIJER, Boissevain Brothers, Amsterdam.
ALLEN T. WEST, G. H. Walker & Co., St. Louis, Committee.
OTIS EVERETT, Secretary, No. 140 Broadway, N. Y.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, No. 140 Broadway, N. Y.
CRAVATH & HENDERSON, Counsel.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company
Member New York Clearing House Association
The following coupons will be due and payable at the Main Office of this Company 55 CEDAR STREET
On and After September 1, 1914

Asheville, N. C., Funding & Imp. 5s	N. Y. & Rockaway Beach Ry. Co. 5s
Bay Counties Power Co. 1st. Con. 5s	Oswego, N. Y. Sewer 4½s
Broadway Realty Co. 1st 5s	Pacific L. & P. Corp. 1st. & ref'g 5s
Camden County, N. J., Road Imp. 4½s	Petaluma & Santa Rosa Ry. Co. 1st. 5s
Canandaigua, N. Y. 3t. Imp. 3.65's & 3.95's	Pleasantville, N. Y. Water 4½s
Coast Valleys Gas & Elec. Co. 6s	Prospect P. & C. I. R.R. Co. 4½s & 2nd. 6s
Elyria, Ohio, Bridge & Imp. 5s & 6s	Queens Place Realty Co. 2nd. 6s
Essex County, N. J. Park 4s	Salem, Va. Water & Imp. 5s
Essex County, N. J. C. H. Annex 4s	School City, Ft. Wayne, Ind. School Funding & Imp. 4s
Fairmount, Va. Water & Sewer 6s	Schuylerville, N. Y. Water 4½s
Florida Publishing Co. 6s	Southern Michigan Ry. Co. 1st. 5s
Fort Lee, N. J. Educational 5s	South Orange, N. J. Park Funding & Sewer 4½s
Fort Wayne & Nor. Ind. Trac. Co. 5s	South Orange, N. J. Imp. (Sept. 15th) 5s
Glassport, Pa. Funding 4½s	Superior T. [illegible], L. & P. Co. Ref. 5s
Glassport, Pa. School 4½s & 5s	Teaneck Township, N. J. S. D. No. 2, 5s
Hawaii Territory Pub. Imp. (Sept. 3d) 4s	Toledo, Ohio, Refunding 4s
Hempstead, L. I. Un. Free School Dist. No. 15 4½s	Toledo, Ohio, Educational (Sept. 8th) 4s
Hudson River Traction Co. 5s	United States Mortgage & Trust Co. Series "N" 4s
Jacksonville, Fla. D. & T. Co. 4½s	United Thacker Coal Co. 1st. 5s
L. I. R. R. Co. Ferry 1st. 4½s	Volney Paper Co. 1st. 5s
L. I. R. R. Co. Unified 4s	Warren, Ark. S. D. 6s
Los Angeles Pacific R. R. Co. 1st. 5s	Westerly, R. I. Water 3½s
Memphis, Tenn. St. I. of Mch., 1912 4½s	West Orange, N. J. S. D. 4s
Memphis, Tenn. St. Imp., Ser. No. 5. 6s	Wilson, N. C. Imp. (Sept. 23rd) 5s
Memphis, Tenn. Park 4s	Yellowstone Co. Mont. S. D. No. 2, 4½s
Millburn, N. J., Sewer 4½s	
Montvale, N. J. Funding 5s	
New Canaan, Conn. Fund. (Sept. 15th) 3½s	
N. J. & Hudson R. Ry. & Fy. Co. 1st. 4s	
N. Y. & Flushing R. R. Co. 1st. 4s	

BRANCHES
Broadway at 73d St. 125th St. at Eighth Ave.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
National Railways of Mexico Prior Lien 4½% 50-Year Sinking Fund Redeemable Gold Bonds;
National Railroad Company of Mexico Prior Lien 4½% Gold Bonds;
Mexican Central Railway Company Limited Priority Bonds;
Vera Cruz & Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage Guaranteed Gold Bonds;
Pan-American Railroad Company First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds;
Pan-American Railroad Company General Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds;
Mexican Central Railway Company Limited Equipment Notes, Series 10;
Mexican Central Railway Company Limited 5% Equipment and Collateral Gold Bonds, Second Series;
Mexican Central Railway Company Limited Equipment Notes, Series 8;
The Mexican International Railroad Company 4½% Prior Lien Sterling Bonds;
The Mexican International Railroad Company First Consolidated Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds;
Mexican Central Railway Company Limited Equipment Notes, Series 11.
Referring to the Notice published by this Company under date of July 31, 1914, with respect to the deposit of Coupons and Notes maturing between July 1st and September 30th, 1914, both inclusive, with
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, EITHER AT ITS NEW YORK OFFICE, 140 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, OR AT ITS LONDON OFFICE, 39 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
or at such other offices as may from time to time be designated, notice is hereby given that the time for making the said deposit has been extended until and including SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.
Copies of the circular of July 31, 1914, may be obtained at the offices of the Company, 55 Broad Street, New York.
Dated New York, August 31, 1914.
FERROCARRILES NACIONALES DE MEXICO (National Railways of Mexico.)
By E. N. BROWN, President.

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS, Dividends, and Interest reported of THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK on the first day of August, 1914, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law, Sections 154 and 219.

H. Dinnelspiel, 350 Broadway, New York; November, 1902	$102.50
P. M. Hannigan, 209 Grand St., New York; prior 1908	50.02
D. Hartwig, 135 East 86th St., New York; prior 1907	82.04
Theo. Kaatz & Co., 145 Wooster St., New York; prior 1902	50.60
B. Kahn, 1,400 2d Av., New York; prior 1904	55.98
John Murphy, 66 2d Av., New York; prior 1902	81.28
J. F. Nash, 258 East 52d St., New York, prior 1904	92.20
Paterson Insurance Co., unknown; prior 1908	88.40
L. Palumbo, 90 2d Av., New York; prior 1908	71.00
Chas. A. Weisert, unknown; prior 1905	80.88

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
Louis A. Fahs, Vice President, and George Kern, Cashier of the German Exchange Bank, located and doing business in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is a full, true, and correct statement of the unclaimed deposits, dividends, and interest not previously reported by the German Exchange Bank made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law as shown by the books of said Bank on the first day of August, 1914. L. A. FAHS, Vice President.
GEORGE KERN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 31st day of August, 1914, before me.
HARRY ENGEL, Notary Public, Kings Co. No. 40.
Certificate filed N. Y. Co. No. 6.

NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.
Four Per Cent. General Mortgage Gold Bonds.
The Empire Trust Company, successor to the Washington Trust Company of the City of New York, as Trustee under the mortgage of the New York and Pennsylvania Telephone and Telegraph Company, dated November 1st, 1909, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Five thousand one hundred forty-four and 31-100 dollars ($5,144.31,) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest, bonds to be presented for payment on November 5th, 1914. Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Empire Trust Company, 63 Cedar Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, September 30th, 1914, and should be indorsed "Proposals for the Sinking Fund of New York and Pennsylvania Telephone and Telegraph Company," and right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.
Dated New York, August 27th, 1914.
EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By B. G. CURTS,
Asst. Trust Officer.

PUBLICATION BY THE FULTON TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK of the moneys remaining unclaimed in accordance with Sections 154 and 219 of Chapter 369 of the Banking Laws of 1914.

Estate of Peter Daulton, W. H. Brady executor, New York, N. Y.	$130.89
E. Luther Hamilton and R. L. De Lisser, Trustees, New York, N. Y.	220.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
HENRY W. REIGHLEY, 2d Vice President, and CHARLES M. VAN KLEECK, Secretary, of the Fulton Trust Company of New York, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and accurate in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief.
(Signed.)
HENRY W. REIGHLEY, 2d Vice Pres.
CHARLES M. VAN KLEECK, Secretary.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 31st day of August, 1914, before me.
(Signed) E. H. CALLANAN, Jr.
Notary Public Kings County No. 152.
Certificate filed in New York County, No. 26, Kings Co., registered No. 7,360.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company has been called by the Board of Directors of the Company pursuant to the General Mortgage of May 15, 1888, and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Church Street, City of New York, on Tuesday, September 8, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of directing the Trustee of said Mortgage how to vote upon all the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures which have been deposited with it in exchange for bonds secured thereby at the Meeting of the Debenture Holders to be held immediately thereafter on the same day, said Meeting of the Debenture Holders being for the purpose of instructing the Trustee of the Debenture Deed of Trust how to vote the "Assented" shares of the capital stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company at the Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company to be held in Mobile, Alabama, September 23, 1914, and at any adjournment thereof, to consider, consent to and approve the increase of the bonded indebtedness of said Company in an amount not exceeding $50,000,000, and for such purpose to consent to, authorize and approve the execution and issue by the Company of its Fifty Year Gold Bonds, said bonds to be issued in lettered series, to bear interest at such rate or rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Board of Directors, and all said bonds to be secured by a Mortgage or Deed of Trust upon all the railroad and other real property, leasehold interests, rights, privileges and franchises now owned or hereafter acquired by the Company and such personal property of the Company as may be designated therein, which Mortgage or Deed of Trust shall be in such form, and to such Trustee or Trustees, and may contain such provisions, stipulations and agreements, as shall be approved by the Board of Directors; and to take all such other and further action in respect to the creation of said Mortgage as may come before the Meeting, including approving all action of the Board of Directors in the premises.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures will close at three o'clock P. M. on Thursday, September 3, 1914, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on Saturday, September 26, 1914.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. W. MACKINTOSH, Secretary.
Dated, August 18, 1914.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.
New York, Aug. 28, 1914.
For the purpose of the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held Oct. 7th, 1914, the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Sept. 9th, and will be reopened on Thursday, Oct. 8th, 1914.
MILTON A. BARGER, Treasurer.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the BURNS MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, 30 Broad St., N. Y., at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, Sept. 3d, 1914, for the purpose of voting to increase the number of shares of the capital stock of the Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL Bank of Brooklyn, located at 84 Broadway, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
JAMES C. NIGHTINGALE, Cashier.
Dated August 18, 1914.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated June 10, 1914.
DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET
New York City
Coupons and Dividends due in September are payable at this office on and after September 1st, 1914, as follows:

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company	
Army & Navy Club of Manila	
Apex Leasing Company, Inc.	
Butler Water Company, Issue of 1901	
Butler Water Company, Issue of 1908	
Fond du Lac Water Company	
Granite City, Madison & Venice Water Company	
Kingston City Railroad Company	
Kingston Cotton Mills	
Marinette City Water Company	
Mount Vernon Water Works Company 5%	
Mount Vernon Electric Light & Power Company	
Merrill City Water Works Company	
Olean, City of	
Ohio Connecting Railway Company	
Orange County Lighting Company	
Southern Power Company	
Stroock Felt M

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...6@7 per cent. for the best names.
Saturday...6@7 per cent. " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

French Designers Coming Here.

It was learned yesterday from a reliable source that one of the prominent costume houses of this city is planning to engage two designers from two of the best-known dressmaking concerns in Paris. These designers, it is understood, will arrive in this country in the near future, having decided to come here to ply their trade while the war is on abroad and many of the French establishments are closed.

Typewriter Ribbon Scarcity?

Because of the threatened scarcity of dyestuffs, manufacturers of typewriter ribbons and carbon paper regard the situation to be faced by them in the near future as critical. Several concerns have expressed the opinion that unless some substitute for the color-giving commodity of German manufacture is found, their factories will have to be closed down. This holds true of houses that have large contracts with the Government, and they are making strenuous efforts to find other than the accustomed sources of supply.

Little Export Trade Going On.

There has been little change in the cotton goods export situation of late. The Latin-American countries are sending inquiries forward, but the financial deadlock is holding this business up. There has been some small shipping to miscellaneous markets where the buyers felt they could afford to pay the premiums required for war risks, but on the whole there has been very little doing. Despite various rumors heard here, it was said yesterday by an exporter who knows that not a yard of wide or army duck has yet been ordered by any belligerent country.

Dyestuffs Withdrawn from Bond.

According to estimates made at the Custom House yesterday, coal tar colors to the value of $7,000 were withdrawn from bonded warehouses in the New York district during August. At the beginning of August the supply of such colors in bond here had a value of $44,159. There is thus left about $37,000 worth of the colors now in bond. A customs official said that importers usually place only a very small proportion of their imports in the dyestuff lines in bonded warehouse. He declared that the bulk of the importations are taken possession of by the importers immediately on importation.

Home Market Enough.

While dealers report that August sales of furniture have been a little below the mark, the fact that a number of the manufacturers are making up goods for stock seems to indicate confidence on their part in the outlook. The war has affected supplies of raw material in the shape of rattan and reed, but domestic producers will get over the difficulty presented by a scarcity of these fibres very likely by resorting to other materials. The idea of selling goods in South America on a more extensive scale does not get manufacturers here much enthused since it is generally believed that they will have plenty to do in satisfying home consumption.

Feathers in Demand.

During the last two weeks a well-distributed demand for goods has been felt by ostrich feather manufacturers. Operations up to that time were of a conservative nature, but buyers are now asking for increased quantities and prompt deliveries. Both fancies and plumes are required, the former in high and the latter in three-quarter effects. In consequence of the improved tone of the buying, manufacturers report the outlook for the Fall as particularly bright, and base their opinion on the fact that there is a tendency toward larger hat shapes, which will require more in the way of trimming. White and black are very strong, and the deep shades of nearly every color are desired. Blues, greens, citron, and brown are especially good.

Gray Goods Business Fair.

The week opened fairly active in the gray goods market yesterday and prices were firm for the most part at the recent decline. On one or two standard constructions, however, there was some weakness. Thirty-nine-inch 68-72s moved well at 6¾ cents, some of the contracts calling for deliveries extending to the end of the year. There was also a fair movement of 38½-inch 64-60s at 4 cents, while 64-56s and 60-48s in that width moved at 3⅞ and 3⅝ cents, respectively. There was a little better call for sheetings, though they were by no means active. Drills received little attention. A better call was reported for 48-inch sateens for the clothing trade at prices slightly under the recent market. There was a steady business in lawns, voiles, and other fine goods.

Dress Goods Moving Well.

Secondary distributors of dress goods are doing a nice business these days. Though the individual orders are said to seem small, the day's tabulations show results that are surprising in view of the unsettled condition of the business world as a result of the war. Both spot and mail orders are coming in in good numbers, and the demand is as much for the domestic lines as for the foreign, which are now getting scarce. Among the most active fabrics are broadcloths, bengalines, gabardines, and wool taffetas. The call for serges is steady. Roman stripes lead in the fancies. Good repeat orders are reported in the primary market on these goods, but the advance business for Spring is badly handicapped by lines being withdrawn, and orders are coming in slowly.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Alfred Fanti, resident buyer, 116 West Thirty-second Street, has secured the account of the New York Store, Phoenix, Ariz. It is a women's ready-to-wear shop.

William Taylor & Son Company of Cleveland moved its local office yesterday from 81 Leonard Street to 470 Fourth Avenue. The office of the Emporium of San Francisco will move to the same building from 1,270 Broadway on Saturday of this week. The B. Nugent & Brother Dry Goods Company of St. Louis will also move there from 31 Union Square in the near future. All of these firms, together with Joseph Horne & Co. of Pittsburgh and the R. H. White Company of Boston, are members of the recently organized Reciprocal Jobbers' Association.

The auction sale of cloaks, suits, and general merchandise by Charles Jacobs, 10 Greene Street, which was scheduled for Thursday in the auction list on this page yesterday, will be held on Friday.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Fair Tues. Wed., showers; gentle to moderate s. winds.

S. Car.—Clouded Tues. and Wed., showers; gentle s. winds.

Ga. and Ala.—Cloudy Tues. Wed., thunder showers; gentle shifting winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Tues. Wed., showers; gentle to moderate shifting winds, mostly e. over s. and w.

Miss.—Fair Tues. Wed., thunder showers; cooler in n.; gentle to moderate g. winds.

La.—Fair Tues., except thunder showers in s. e. Wed.; moderate shifting winds.

Ark.—Fair Tues. Wed., unsettled, probably showers and cooler.

Tenn. —Fair Tues.; thunder showers and cooler at night or Wed.

Ky.—Thunder showers Tues. and probably Wed.; cooler Wed.

Ohio—Thunder showers Tues. and Wed.; cooler Wed.; moderate s. winds, shifting to n. w. Wed.

Ind.—Thunder showers Tues. and probably Wed.; cooler Wed.; moderate winds, becoming n. w. Wed.

Ill.—Thunder showers Tues.; cooler at night in n. and cen. Wed., showers and cooler; moderate s. winds, shifting to n. w. by Wed.

L. Mich.—Thunder showers Tues. and probably Wed.; cooler Tues. night and Wed.; moderate s. winds, becoming n. w. by Wed.

U. Mich.—Showers and cooler Tues. Wed. cool and cloudy; moderate shifting winds, becoming n. w.

Wis.—Thunder showers Tues., cooler by night. Wed. probably fair and continued cool; moderate shifting winds, becoming n. w. Wed.

Minn.—Showers Tues. Wed. fair and continued cool; moderate shifting winds.

Iowa—Thunder showers and cooler Tues. Wed. cooler and fair, except probably showers in extreme e.

Mo.—Thunder showers and cooler Tues. in w. and Tues. or Tues. night in e. Wed. unsettled and cooler, probably showers.

N. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; slightly warmer Wed.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Showers and cooler Tues. Wed. cool and fair.

Kan.—Thunder showers and cooler Tues. in n. and at night in s. Wed. unsettled and cooler, probably showers.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BARRETT, MARVIN, (Oct. 29, 1908;) net estate, $7,113; 70 shares (pf.) United B'k Note Corp'n, $3,679; 70 shares (com.) same, $3,920.

BLYN, MARIANNA, (March 10;) net estate, $35,354; bank, $1,986; loans due, $35,293.

CLARK, PAULA, (Nov. 8, 1911;) net estate, $4,130; realty, $1,015; bank, $224; claim agst. Jacob Rauth estate, $1,964; interest on mortg. on 104 E. 85 St., $1,774.

DODD, JOHN M., JR., (Jan. 6;) net estate, $56,483; bank, $30,954; interest in 423-425 W. 30 St., $471,223; 31 W. 21 St., $4,125; 1,867-1,879 3 Av. and 203-209 E. 78 St., $2,562; 48-52 8 Av., $782; 77 White St., $1,435; 432-436 E. 53 St., $1,585; 232 Mott St., $439; 215-219 E. 58 St., $600; 69 Fulton St., $771; 307 E. 79 St., $300; 895 B'way, $5,100; in block on 20 and 27 Sts. and 11 to 18 Avs., $5,680; jewelry, $1,480; 17 shares D., L. & W. R. R., $2,210; 13 shares Lackw'na R. R. of N. J., $1,196.

DOWNEY, MARY C., (Apr. 19;) net estate, $3,023; realty, $3,266.

GESSWEIN, FREDERICK W., (April 11, 1913;) net estate, $3,062; bank, $1,681; accounts, $2,116; stock in trade at 16 John St., $4,231.

HORN, CARL AUGUST, (Oct. 1, 1913;) net estate, $160; bank, $329.

KEATING, ANN, (April 8, 1907;) net estate, $5,516; bank, $4,274.

KEESE, MARTIN J., (June 27, 1909;) details elsewhere.

KIRBY, ELIZABETH S., (March 31, 1913;) net estate, $11,786; bank, $577; mtg. on 306 W. 87 St., $4,074; mtg. on 15 E. 10 St., $7,017; annuity in N. Y. Life, $587; 15 shares Indian Lighting Co.; jewelry, &c., $1,235.

LEVY MOSES, (May 4, 1907;) net estate, $5,194; bank, $1,320; equity in realty, $11,-830.

McVERY, CATHERINE, (Oct. 12, 1909;) net estate, $637; bank, $975.

ROOD, MATHILDE, (March 6;) net estate, $7,735; bank, $6,494; 23 pf. Fed. Mining & Smelting Co., $1,395; 1 share Stockbridge, Mass., Casino, (no dividends.)

SCHMIDT, ERNST, (Jan. 31;) net estate, $33,549; realty, $3,455; bank, $6,931; bonds: 5 of Hud. County Consumers' Brewing Co., $4,575; 16 of Cent'l Consumers' Wine & Liquor Co., $3,860; 8 of Cent'l Bottling Co., $1,000; 10 of Central Brewing Co., $10,050; stocks: 20 shares H. C. C. Brewing Co., $600; 12 Cent'l Consumers, $900; 5 Central Bottling Co., $10,000; 30 pf. and 30 com. of Cent'l Brewing, $3,600; 20 Cent'l Cigar Mfg. Co., $2,000.

SCHWOZKOPF, NANI, (Aug. 21, 1913;) net estate, $843; bank, $858.

TAYLOR, MARTHA, (Feb. 23;) net estate, $13,051; bank, $1,700; mortg. on 112 E. 60 St., $8,240; 30 shares (pf.) Inter.-Met., $1,833; 30 (com.) same, $453.

TRAINOR, BRIDGET, (Jan. 12;) net estate, $9,391; bank, $10,124.

WADHAMS, ALBERT, (Nov. 22, 1907;) details elsewhere.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—A Retiring Board to meet at Texas City: Brig. Gen. T. F. Davis, Col. R. L. Ruliard, 26 Inf.; Col. J. S. Gaston, 6 Cav.; Majs. C. Y. Brownlee and James M. Phalen, M. C.; Capt. W. D. Murphy, 27 Inf., Recorder, and Maj. C. E. Koerper and Capt. C. E. Fronk, M. C., Medical Examiners.

Capt. E. M. Reeve, 23 Inf., is ordered before the board for examination.

Orders July 2 as to Capt. E. M. Reeve, 23 Inf., revoked.

Changes in Corps of Engineers: Col. W. C. Langfitt will relieve Col. J. Biddle in the Savannah district; Col. Biddle to station in this city; Lieut. Col. E. E. Winslow will transfer to the office to be designated the duties now in his charge pertaining to the Norfolk dist., and will then proceed to this city, take station about Sept. 21.

Leaves: 2d Lieut. H. A. Kroner, 6 Inf., 2 months; Capt. J. E. Hemphill, Cav., 1 month, and Maj. W. A. Phillips, O. D., 4 months.

Navy Orders.

Lieut. Com. C. T. Hutchins, commissioned from July 1.

Lieut. K. Whiting, Works of Wright Co., Dayton, Ohio, to aviation station, Pensacola, Fla.

Ensigns transferred: H. B. Grow, the Utah, to radio station, Sayville, L. I.; A. R. Mack, recvg. ship at San Fran., to the Cleveland; R. E. Thornton, the Cleveland, recvg. ship at Norfolk; H. Murphy, fireman, 1,853 Bronx-ton, to home and orders.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Glacier, at Mazatlan; Patapsco, at Vera Cruz; Hancock, at Santo Domingo City; Chattanooga, at Salina Cruz; Jarring and Stewart, at Mare Island; Hopkins and Lawrence, at San Diego, and the Arethusa, at Port Arthur, Texas.

Sailed—Saturn, the Iris, La Paz for San Diego; Dupont, New York yard for Fall River; Tacoma, Cristobal for Bluefields; Rocket, Norfolk for Washington, N. C.; New Orleans, Mare Island; Virginia, Jarring; Norfolk for Newport; Maryland, Manzanillo for La Paz; West Virginia, Honolulu for West Coast of Mexico; Patterson, Boston for Eastport, Me.; Prairie, Penacola for Norfolk; Panther, Newport for New York yard; Mayflower, Washington for Norfolk yard; Justin, San Diego for Mazatlan; Piscataqua and the Abarenda, Shanghai for Amoy.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed in New York County; the first name is that of the debtor: Birch, William F.—Globe Iron Works, $121. Beberfield, Morris—D. Keys et al., $168. Same—Royal Worcester Corset Co., $308. Burley, Roy G.—W. A. Case & Son Mfg. Co., $496. Baldinger & Kupferman Mfg. Co.—Steele & Johnson Mfg. Co., $140. Beberfeld, Morris—A. L. Newman et al., $240. Same—I. N. Ullman et al., $258. Same—Weingarten Bros., Inc., $206. Block, Henry P.—P. Lowenfeld, $132. Cummings, Erving—H. Beyer, $151. Cohen, Joseph—Enterprise Button Co., $382. Campbell, John J.—C. Morgan, $321. Costelluccio, Nic or Nicholas—Adolph Prince, $106. Davis, Harry and Pietro Caporele—People of the State of New York, $500. DeSawles, John L.—I. H. Shimer, $181. Duncan, Charles—Manhattan Leasing Co., $163.. Goldberg, Isaac—I. R. Kafka, $186. Guthman, Roy I.—J. Strachan, $255. Geschwind, Jonas—J. Lichtenberg, $149. Galland Realty Co. and Denis M. Gallo—W. F. Clare, $270. Graham M. McDougall Silk Co.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $6,921. Gersog, George; Aaron Leviton and Sophie Leviton—M. Markel, $8,068. Heinze, Ruth Noyes—Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., $18,045. Inkey, Jacob, and Samuel Brass—Norconn Realty Co., Inc., $241. Keenan, Peter—G. Benzer et al., $204. Kirk, Morris, or Morirs Kirkowitz—A. Schulman, $129. Knaris, Louis—Kingston Bay Ice Co., $208. Keta, Joseph—J. Srp, $206. Leonard, George E.—American Surety Co. of New York, $153. Le Ferre, Daniel P.—National Nassau Bank of the City of New York, $969. Listernick, Harry—S. Hass, $274. Same—A. Geldman et al., $214. Levy, Wm. W.—Modern Tile and Marble Co., Inc., $222. Morrison, Robert—Wingood Realty Co., Inc., $117. Murphy, Elijah D.—H. D. Watson, $13,927. Mahoney, Robert J.—J. Stephan, $359. Mischel, Louis—A. S. Roberts, Jr., $640. Moretzky, Michael—W. W. Smith, $368, $440, $496, $377, $502, $422. Maslow, Charles—A. G. Spaulding & Brother, $191. Merrick, Ernest—J. B. Carse et al., $135. Merwin, Horace W.—Hotel Marlton Co., $163. Prichardo, Ulfna—Manhattan Leasing Co., $284. Rapoli, Luigi and Maria C.—T. Truppe, $332. Springer, Isadore—E. Schimeca, $100. Stoddard, Albert H.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $676. Santanella, Amelia—S. Rolandelli, $205. Washington Heights Civic League, Inc.—S. Wachsmann, $241. Wal Cal Ins. Co.—Nelson Chesman Co., $265.

In Bronx County.

Belotta, Pasqualina—R. G. Zeitlin, $524. Forster Property Builders — F. H. Leavitt, $3,078. Greenberg, Bertha; Nathan Greenberg, and Fulton Avenue Realty Co.—Marclar Realty Corporation, $115. Geschwind, Jonas—J. Lichtenberg, $149. Lowenstein, Moses—P. B. Hill, $187. Panagiotidies, Hurcelkes—A. Dresaner, $119. Rosenhaus, Isaac—Wood & Shephard Varnish Co., Inc., $595. West, George—George Ringler & Co., $198.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Greenfield, Arthur, Inc.—C. J. Stumpf, June 22, 1914, $1,374.
Murphy Transportation Co.—A. C. Wilby, June 17, 1914, $1,374.
Rubinstein, Aron—M. Mizel, May 24, 1913, $120.
Tierney, Frank J.—Evening Post Job Printing Office, June 17, 1914, $155.
Levy, Jacob, and Irene Williams—People, &c., Feb. 2, 1912, (vacated,) $2,500.
Cosgrove, James or Martin, and James Hebron—People, &c., Aug. 7, 1913, (vacated,) $100.
Heather, Richard C.—I. H. Tifft, Dec. 1, 1905, (canceled,) $1,611.
Same—Same, Dec. 1, 1905, canceled, $1,611.
Toplitz, Harry L.—J. Yeaks, Oct. 20, 1910, (canceled,) $9,195.
Same—M. H. Grossman, Oct. 20, 1910, (canceled,) $8,575.
Wettrech, Frederick W.—E. Long et al., Aug. 26, 1914, (canceled,) $478.

The most reliable war news appears in The New York Times. Daily and Sunday editions available anywhere in the United States for 75 cents a month.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—Incorporated today:

Oxy Acetylene Welding & Machine Co., garage, auto construction, radiators; $15,000; E. S. Tully, F. Becker, W. Dougherty, Jr., 357 E. 180 St.

Namur Realty Co.; $15,000; S. Feinberg, N. Seidman, A. S. Kellson, 1,178 42d St., B'klyn.

A. Falick Furniture Co.; $5,000; S. Moskovitz, A. and L. Falick, 1,328 5th Av.

Farfar-Berry Co., leather and findings; $12,500; F. H. Berry, J. and K. Farfar, 25 Hampton Pl., B'klyn.

Real Builders; $5,000; L. and J. Oxfeld, T. J. Hines, 322 State St., B'klyn.

Pioneer Tire Co.; $10,000; D. Klein, H. B. Christopher, W. A. Schwalk, 549 Lafayette Av., B'klyn.

Photoplay Advertising Co.; $5,000; C. S. Skinner, J. W. Quinn, E. St. George Hardin, 220 W. 42d St.

Consumers' Profit Sharing Ass'n; $10,000; E. H. Eaton, A. R. Burke, W. G. Mathes, Rochester.

Schwartz & Lipfeld, dry goods; $5,000; F. Schwartz, B. F. Goodman, N. Lipenfeld; 53 Hamilton Terrace.

Manhattan Silversmith Co., cane and umbrella handles; $5,000; R. K. Wolf, H. Schor, S. Rivchun, 132 Orchard St.

Afco Manufacturing Co., Mercantile; $5,000; S. Schoen, B. I. Ross, A. Frank, 71 Nassau St.

O. E. Altenburg & Co., haberdashery; $5,000; C. A. Hunsinger, G. P. Fall, O. E. Altenburg, 42 Beaver St.

Capital increases: N. Y. Sewage Disposal Co., N. Y.; $10,000 to $35,000. United Motion Picture Producers, N. Y.; $1,000 to $225,000; N. Y. Sporting Goods Co., N. Y.; $100,000 to $300,000.

Authorizations: Multipress Co., Hamilton, Ontario, typewriters, computing, printing, addressing machines; $60,000; Rep. C. E. Adamson, Buffalo.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

CHARLES ARONOWITZ & BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles, Harry and Samuel Aronowitz, who compose the firm of Charles Aronowitz & Brothers, importers of diamonds, at 71 Nassau Street. They also assigned yesterday to Elkan Figatner. Liabilities are said to be $100,000 and assets $40,000.

WALLACE BAMBERG & SON, manufacturers of suits, skirts, and auto coats at 32 West Twentieth Street, have assigned to Moritz Altman. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them. Liabilities are $8,000.

HENRY M. GROTTA.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry M. Grotta, a druggist at 1,392 Broadway. Judge Mayer appointed Edward J. Rayher receiver. Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $2,000.

MAX POSNICK, dealer in furniture at 104 and 106 East Essex Street, assigned yesterday to Harry Osterman. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him.

JACOBY & STAHL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacoby & Stahl, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 22 West Twenty-sixth Street. They assigned to Charles H. Klein on Aug. 26. Schedules show liabilities of $10,173, nominal assets of $8,317, and actual assets of $3,308.

LESSER & WEINBERGER.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Philip Lesser, surviving partner of Weinberger, Lesser, furniture dealers at 1,634 First Avenue, with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar.

ABRAHAM ALTMAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy have been filed by Abraham Altman, shoe dealer at Liberty, N. Y., which show liabilities of $2,439 and assets of $1,414.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court has granted discharges to these bankrupts:

ADELMAN & LIEBERMAN, 245 Grand St.; liabilities, $823.
VINCENZO CAGGIANO, 441 East 104th St., formerly real estate dealer; liabilities, $12,766.
L. DOFFLEIN & CO., Inc., manufacturer of dressing sacks, 278 5th Av.; liabilities, $2,813.
MAE F. GREENBAUM, Mount Vernon; liabilities, $20,600.
EDITH HABER, clothing, Poughkeepsie; liabilities, $2,602.
MINNIE LAZAR, confectionery, 157 Forsyth St.; liabilities, $5,233.
JOHN J. MURPHY, fireman, 1,853 Bronxton Av.; liabilities, $629.
RUDOLPH A. OESMAN, tailor, 27 West 30th St.; liabilities, $1,921.
EMIL REIBSTEIN, cloaks, 100 East Broadway; liabilities, $439,983.
JACOB ROSENTHAL, clothing, Poughkeepsie; liabilities, $5,033.
WALTER F. SLADE and HARRY B. NEESEN of the Sprague Worsted Mills, 287 4th Av.; liabilities, $13,419.
BARNEY STEINART, peddler of women's merchandise, 101 West 45th St.; liabilities, $2,834.
CHARLES SUBITZKY, furniture, Mount Vernon; liabilities, $7,923.
PHILIP SUKOFF, cloaks, 181 Henry St.; liabilities, $2,282.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Part II.—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—Litigation motions.

Trowbridge<Fox.	Armstrong<Armstrong
Keough<Orleans R E.	In re Kesner S.
People<Kittel.	Kapples<Leiss.
Gallaghan<Gallagher.	Mayer<Loeffler.
Pease & El<Term W.	Ulman<Barber.
Benson<Stratton.	Bondy<Ginsburg.
Kobre<Richards.	Hyman<Hyman.
Gen Fire Extin. Tran.	Okun<Burns.
Alagna<B'klyn Show<C	Hawrelly<Nat Firepr.
Baird<Yellow Taxi.	Schneider<Gauber.
Grazsband<same.	Chiat<Gardan.
Eckstrom<same.	Nestor<Gants & R.
Peo. Greenwald<Prend	Bennet<Myers.
People<McKenna.	Bullawa<Clark.
Farkas<Roman Baths.	Josias<Shaine.
Dietz<Dickson & T.	Am Swed P<Hageman
Sapienza<Hobson.	D'Ancia<Saitta.
Equit Life A<Smith.	Dannhar<Geoghegen.
Kindelon<Hearst.	Fisher<Rapeport.
Stone<Bresky.	In re Carnegie Trust.
Truitschler<Truitsch'r	Knobloch<Barrows.
McBurne<Scarbor'h.	Peace<Pace.
Katz<Levy.	In re Lederer.
Whiting Penn Fire In.	Feigl, &c<Feigl.
Johnson<Flickinger.	Williams<Williams.
Weiss<Weiss.	Backtold<Seip.
Isakson<Frank.	In re Hearn.
Goldman<Friedman.	Am S B'k<Rand.
Holtzer<Albert.	McFadyean<Peavey.
205 E 57th<Philipp.	Goldberg<Goldberg.
Dickerson<Sheehy.	Jay<Parisi.
Meyer<McCormick.	Basilea<Rapaccumolo.
Hill<Holbrook, C & R	

PART II.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:	Philip Starr.
Francis McCarren.	Joshua J Lindo.
Jonas Phillips.	Annie Carr.
William B Judson.	Charles J Loughey.
Howard Ackerman.	Theo E Tack.
Jennie Hahn.	Elizabeth V Ebert.

City Court.

PART I.—Green, J.—Sommerfield<Excel H. Gorham C<Myers. Manhat L<Chapman. Colonial SCO Col I. Nat Pr & E<Armstr'g. Satterbury B<Runkle. Dodge<same. Bennett<same. Rees Sons<same. Lewinthal<Bloomfield. Lord & Taylor<Cook. Merrill<Margolies. Warshaw<Brit Imp&J Needom<St Sand & G Dubois<Cont'Can. Montanaro<Hort. Ice C Steinberg<Am S Ref. Byas<McCreery & Co. Schlimcovitz<Mann. Starum<Nat Biscuit.

Wilkoszlicz<Mason&H Motions. Solomon<Slifka. Byas<McCreery & Co. Pinto<Stickney. Nicosia<Siegel. Wittenberg<Kassl. Bomb<B Dickinson Co Zimberg<Zimberg. Rappaport<Gallant. Delisi<Kinz. McDonald<Jacobus. Delaney<Linch. Goskind<same. Mechler<same. Horrowitz<same. Postopsky<same. Thiedeman<same. Same<same. Eva Same<same. Wil Br Dairy<Mullins

SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—Green, J.—Ex parte business—Defaults—10:30 A. M.
TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Dillon<Hicks—J T Hettrich. Friedman<Goldman—R F Gerbracht, Jr.
SUPREME COURT—Delany, J.—Re Gridley—C C Roberts.
SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Re Shwed—Thomas Keogh.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delany, J.—F Blumenthal<A M Slater—P A Gaynor.
SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Manhattan L I<B Von Lange—H N French. Excel Sav Bk<Lefkowitz—E wilds. E M Wheeler<J A Ackerson—E B Landy.
SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—E S Murphy<J J Keegan—W J Colihan.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—Motions. At 10 A. M.
Pinel<Am. Cem<Conklin
St Pat Cathedral<same
Schwartz<Yellow Taxi
Riley<CNY.
Stegen<Sprung.
Clancy<Gillespie.
People ex rel Sealshipt Oys<Blydenb'g et al.

Farkas<Gluecken.
Hawley<Hawley.
Hull<52 St Storage.
Epstein<Epstein.
Bertani<Campolarngo.
Skelly<Skelly.
Koschel<Koschel.
Baldwin<Norton et al.

County Court.

CIVIL.—Adjourned.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of—	George Hudson,
Sarah Cavanagh,	Louis Beiger.
Alice Sheridan,	George E Kierster,
Salmie Gerlinger,	Carl Hugo Wesch,
Jadm. of estate of—	John Northrop,
William H Boles,	Nels Nelson,
Austin in est. of—	Mary Sarmsby.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Developments in connection with the European war were considered highly significant, as they were related to the future of the wheat market, as everything now points to a prolonged struggle which will increase foreign requirements. Sentiment in the wheat market was consequently very bullish, and during the first part of the day prices advanced about 5 cents per bushel with active buying. There was a partial setback in values later, but closing prices were 3⅞ to 4¼c net higher. The visible supply decreased 1,492,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 128,000 last year. In the local spot market No. 2 red Winter was quoted at $1.11; No. 1 hard Winter, $1.15; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.22½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.25¾, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.19	1.15½	93
December	..	..	1.22	1.18½	97 7-16

CHICAGO PRICES.

September	1.12	1.00	1.11¾	1.07	85⅞
December	1.16¾	1.14	1.15¼	1.11¾	89½
May	1.23½	1.21	1.22½	1.18⅝	94⅜

CORN.

The corn market was firmer early, largely in sympathy with the strength in wheat and oats, but the September position was under considerable pressure, and at the close this month was ⅞c net lower, while the later positions were ¼c higher to ⅜c lower. The visible supply showed an increase of 1,727,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 88¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and strictly prime Argentina at 90c, nominal, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	80½	79½	79½	80	72¾
December	73¼	72⅜	72½	72¾	69¼
May	75¼	74¼	74½	74⅝	70½

OATS.

Export sales were reported of about 400,000 bushels, and the oats market early was firm and higher, but offerings increased on the advance, and closing quotations were ⅜@⅝c to ¾c net higher. The visible supply increased 1,234,000 bushels. The local cash market was firm; standard white quoted at 55¾c to 56c; No. 2, 55c to 56½c; No. 3, 55c to 55½c; No. 4, 54½ to 55c; ordinary clipped white, 55½c to 57½c; fancy clipped white, 58c to 58½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
September	49¾	48½	48⅝	48¾	41
December	52⅝	51⅝	52¼	51½	43⅞
May	55¼	54⅛	54⅞	54⅛	46⅞

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., September 15, 1914, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., &c., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 7146: Electrical supplies, hardware, cast iron and terra cotta pipe and fittings, plumbing fixtures, Douglas fir millwork, litharge, stain.—Sch. 7187: Stadimeters.—Sch. 7204: Steel "I" beams and trolleys.—Sch. 7209: Chrome green, white oak.—Sch. 7210: Heater boxes.—Sch. 7211: Rough-forging liners.—Sch. 7215: Bar and sheet brass, bar copper.—Sch. 7216: Crucibles.—Sch. 7217: Tablespoons, china, glass, and silver-plated ware.—Sch. 7218: Drills, hinges, reamers, scales, treads.—Sch. 7219: Safes, boatswain's oails, diving dresses, white muslin, deck swabs, flax twine.—Sch. 7220: Drop black, lampblack, cold water paint.—Sch. 7221: White maple, yellow pine.—Sch. 7222: Creosoted wood block.—Sch. 7224: Shelf bottles.—Sch. 7230: Oil for variable speed gears, sheet brass, steel angles and billets.—Sch. 7228: Bar brass, copper pipe.—Sch. 7229: Tinned apricots. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGROSTY, Paymaster General U. S. N.

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was inactive, but prices were slightly higher early, in sympathy with grain and on buying by commission houses, prompted by a firmer tone to the hog market. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 29,000; estimated for Tuesday, 15,000. Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 4,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	10.27	10.22	10.25	10.05	11.20
October	10.47	10.32	10.42	10.30	11.30
Ribs—					
September	12.55	12.52	12.52	12.45	11.30
October	12.40	12.17	12.40	12.15	11.20
Pork—					
September	20.55	20.50	20.55	20.60	21.40
January	23.00	22.65	22.82	22.60	19.60

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was moderately active and firmer, closing at an advance of 1 to 8 points.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	6.85@6.95		6.80@6.95	6.85
September	6.84	6.80	6.80@6.82	6.79
October	6.82	6.80	6.80@6.82	6.78
November	6.61	6.60	6.60@6.62	6.56
December	6.64	6.59	6.62@6.63	6.58
January	6.67	6.62	6.66@6.67	6.60
February	..	..	6.67@6.72	6.62
March	6.70	6.68	6.70@6.74	6.63
April	..	..	6.71@6.80	6.63

COTTON.

The publication of the Government's crop report, and a meeting here of special committees of the Liverpool, New Orleans, and New York Exchanges, brought out almost as large an attendance of brokers as though the market had been open for business. The conferences between the various Exchanges began shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and were renewed during the afternoon, but no announcement was made as to the progress of the negotiations, and none is now expected until a final decision has been reached. According to the Washington interpretation of the figures, the crop report indicated a yield of about 197 pounds of lint cotton per acre, or a crop of 15,240,000 bales of 500 pounds gross, or the next to the largest on record.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was without noticeable change in regard to underlying conditions, and the trade is now awaiting anxiously improvement in the financial situation which will enable shippers to move coffee more freely. The local spot market was unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7⅞c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,317 packages. Ample supplies of all grades and a generally quiet trade. Prices held steady on most grades of creamery, but a little more anxiety to sell. Ladles and packing stock firmly maintained. Creamery, extras, 31¼@32c; firsts, 28½@31c; seconds, 26@28c; thirds, 24@25½c; State, dairy, finest, 30@31c; good to prime, 27½@29c; common to fair, 25½@27c; process, extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 24½@25½c; lower grades, 22½@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@26c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 22½@23c; lower grades, 21@22c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 21@22c; lower grades, 19@20½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,156 cases. The week opens with lighter receipts, and a generally firm market for high qualities of fresh. There is also a good demand for good value cheap eggs, including dirties and checks, which are promptly salable at firm prices. Medium grades rather quiet. Storage eggs quiet at unchanged prices. Nearby white eggs in moderate supply; strictly fancy qualities scarce and firm; undergrades moving slowly and of irregular value. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 29@30c; extra firsts, 27@28c; firsts, 25½@26c; secon

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:26|Sun sets..6:35|Moon sets..3:01

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:17	6:35	11:16	11:36
Governors Island	5:42	5:46	11:44	12:00
Hell Gate	7:32	7:38	1:24	1:40

Arrived—Monday, Aug. 31.

SS Columbia, Glasgow, Aug. 22.
SS San Giovanni, Naples, Aug. 15.
SS Minnehaha, Liverpool, Aug. 16.
SS Saramacca, Santiago, Aug. 26.
SS Van Hogendorp, Rotterdam, Aug. 7.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Aug. 29.
SS Ancon, Cristobal, Aug. 25.
SS Brazos, San Juan, Aug. 26.
SS Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti, Aug. 22.
SS Vinland, Clenfuegos, Aug. 26.
SS Fort Antonio, Jamaica, Aug. 28.
SS Obidense, Jamaica, Aug. 26.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Aug. 28.
SS El Sud, Galveston, Aug. 25.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Ryndam	Rotterdam	Aug. 22
Algonquin	Turks Island	Aug. 25
Principessa Mifalda	Genoa	Aug. 15
Esparta	Port Limon	Aug. 26
Saratoga	Havana	Sept. 1
Dunstan	Buenos Aires	July 28
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 29

DUE TOMORROW.

Carpathia	Gibraltar	Aug. 22
Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Aug. 22
Arna	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Colon	Colon	Aug. 26
Paloma	Nipe	Aug. 26
El Norte	Galveston	Aug. 27
El Sigio	New Orleans	Aug. 28
Nueces	Key West	Aug. 28

DUE THURSDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Maracas	Port of Spain	Aug. 20
El Dia	New Orleans	Aug. 20
Florisel	Halifax	Sept. 1

DUE FRIDAY.

Mauretania	Liverpool	Aug. 29
San Guglielmo	Palermo	Aug. 24
Caracas	San Juan	Aug. 29
Glitra	Shields	Aug. 20
Ocean	Amsterdam	Aug. 19
St. Croix	London	Aug. 22
El Oriente	Galveston	Aug. 29

DUE SATURDAY.

Cedric	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Aug. 25
Verona	Naples	Aug. 22
Alamo	Key West	Sept. 1
Infanta Isabel	Barcelona	Aug. 23
Purus	Victoria	Aug. 6

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Noordam, Rotterdam	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Saliga, Liberia	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Olympic, Liverpool	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochms, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Vaderland, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Santiago, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Principe di Udine, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Saramacca, Belize	12:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Esparta, Bocas del Toro	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
San Giovanni, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Santiago, Nassau	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Boringuen, San Juan		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	9:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ivanoe, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Carpathia, Gibraltar	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	——	10:30 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 31.

SS Ryndam, Rotterdam to New York, was 850 miles E. at 12:30 A. M.; due Sept. 1, forenoon. Holland America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 290 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Iroquois, Galveston to New York, was 295 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 187 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Nueces, Mobile to New York, was 134 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS John D. Archbold, New Orleans to New York, was 221 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Siglo, New Orleans to New York, was 165 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 15 miles S. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Athinai, at Palermo, Aug. 19.
SS Creole, at Liverpool, Aug. 30.
SS Oranje Nassau, at Amsterdam, Aug. 28.

Sailed.

SS Bergensfjord, from Bergen, Aug. 29.
SS Montevideo, from Cadiz, Aug. 30.
SS Europa, from Naples, Aug. 29.
SS Beta, from Methil, Aug. 29.

Passed.

SS Finland, New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Sept. 5, SS St. Louis.
Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 1 P. M. Sept. 8, SS Ioannina.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Sept. 7, SS Ryndam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 5, SS Oscar II., and at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 10, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 1, SS Kristianiafjord; at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 3, SS Oscar II., and at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 10, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 2, SS Principe di Udine, and at 5 P. M. Sept. 11, SS Verona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru ..... Sept. 5
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manchuria ..... Sept. 4
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru ..... Sept. 7
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Korea ..... Sept. 10
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra ..... Sept. 10
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Tenyo Maru ..... Sept. 10
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... Sept. 11

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Nagasaki, Aug. 10; Kobe, Aug. 11, and Yokohama, Aug. 12—which arrived per steamer Tamba, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 27, and mails dated—Hongkong, Aug. 1; Shanghai, Aug. 6; Yokohama, Aug. 12, and Honolulu, Aug. 22, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Siberia, were dispatched east on Aug. 28. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Tuesday, Sept. 1, and Wednesday, Sept. 2, respectively.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

THIS CERTIFICATE, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the 784 FIFTH AVENUE, INC., a domestic stock corporation has filed in this office on this 26th day of August, 1914, a copy of the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at Albany, this twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

[SEAL.] JOSE E. PIDGEON,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

Apartments and homes for all in the Real Estate Directory of The New York Times next Sunday. Price, location, number of rooms, names of owners or agents. Save time and trouble and order today.—Advt.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers to take effect Aug. 29: Capt. Dominick Henry, 17 Insp. Dist., to 151 Precinct.

Temporary assignments: Inspector T. J. Kelly, 12 Insp. Dist., to command 17 Insp. Dist., in addition to his own, from 4 P. M. Aug. 29; Capt. Patrick O'Neill, 38, to command 6 Insp. Dist. for 14 days, from 8 A. M. Sept. 2; Lieuts. Wm. Bauer, 14, to command 38 for 14 days, from 8 A. M. Sept. 2; Bernard Gaffeny, 62, to 69 for 15 days, from 8 A. M. Aug. 30; R. E. Enright, 167, to command 174 for 11 days, from 1 A. M. Sept. 3; Sergts. Ludolph Bose, 5, to C. O., duty in chief clerk's office for 18 days, from 12 P. M. Sept. 8; Frederick Hinners, 32, to C. O. Squad, duty in Special Squad No. 4 for 30 days, from 8 A. M. Aug. 31; J. E. Brown, 145, to Det. Bu. for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Sept. 1; Jos. Hemley, 152, to Det. Bu. for 10 days, from noon Sept. 1.

Patrol.—P. G. Fitzgibbin, 7, to 12 Insp. Dist. for 10 days from 8 A. M. Sept. 1; A. J. Chmielewski, 15, and James King, 81, to 5 Insp. Dist. for 10 days from 4 P. M. Sept. 1. To Det. Bu.—J. J. Shea, 4, for 10 days from 4 P. M. Sept. 3; Frederick Breves, 15, for 5 days from 8 A. M. Aug. 29; David Gordon, 18, for 10 days from 8 A. M. Sept. 1; T. J. Martin, 18; J. J. Wilson, 39, and Charles E. Hooker, 48, for 10 days from 8 A. M. Sept. 3; D. C. Miller, 50, for 10 days from 5 P. M. Sept. 3; E. E. Kelly, 1 Insp. Dist., and T. F. Coffey, 5 Insp. Dist., for 10 days from 6 P. M. Sept. 3. For 15 days from 4 P. M., Sept. 2, commands indicated: C. A. Hagen, 4; Nathan Fishel, 18; J. J. White, 39; H. J. Ginch, 42; J. J. Noonan, 171; Edward Cooper, 1 Dist.; J. A. Golden, 4; Alfred Smith, 35; P. S. Brennan, 39; Jacob Feudner, 61; W. A. Rice, 1st Dist. For 10 days from 4 P. M., Sept. 1, commands indicated: Louis Barbieri, 10; C. E. Savage, 162; Harry Morton, 152; J. L. Dawson, C. O. For 10 days from 4 P. M., Sept. 3, prects. indicated: Romolo Pagano, 10; William Prantner, 43; W. J McCafferty, 31; Joseph Pesselano, 80.

Discontinued—Lieut. John Rogers, 161, to command 151, from 4 P. M., Aug. 29. Sergt. Daniel Kelleher, 40, to Det. Bu., from 4 P. M., Aug. 29. Patrol. M. H. Crowley, 4, Det. Bu., from 4 P. M., Aug. 29.

Leaves, with pay: Inspector T. T. Ryan, 6 Insp. Dist., for 14 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 2; Capt. Matthew Robinson, 174, for 11 days, from 1 A. M., Sept. 3. (Without pay): Sergt. Jas. Duane, 20, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Sept. 2; W. H. Deal, 7, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Sept. 5; J. J. Lannin, 17, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Aug. 31; Peter von der Schmidt, Jr., 37, 1 day, from 1:20 A. M., Sept. 4; W. J. Burke, 42, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Sept. 5. G. E. Monahan, 63, 1 day, from 12 P. M., Aug. 29; J. L. Burke, 146, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Aug. 29; W. A. Bracken, 160, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 30; W. H. Meyn, 167, 2 days, from 12 P. M., Aug. 29; C. S. McGowan, 172, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Sept. 7.

Sick leave granted: Patrol. Philip Clark, 274, 8 days from 8 A. M. Aug. 31.

Applications for pay approved: Sergt. E. F. Freese, 278, from 12 P. M. July 5 to Aug. 10, while on sick report; Patrol. T. J. McGlone, 88, 12:01 P. M. June 24 to 12:01 A. M. July 6, while on sick report; J. J. F. Hayden, 35, from 11:25 P. M. June 22 to 6:30 P. M. July 23, while under suspension.

Fined: Patrol. J. F. O'Connor, 28, (2 charges,) June 28, absent from post; June 28, conversation, ½ day; Casper Kurzenhauser, 28, June 29, absent from post, 3 days; J. J. O'Connell, 28, June 28, conversation, ½ day; J. J. Hardiman, 28, June 28, conversation, ½ day; O. E. Hanson, 150, July 1, quit post, 4 days; J. S. White, 156, July 4, absent from post, 3 days; P. J. Mulvehill, 156, June 26, absent from post, 8 days; J. J. Coleman, 169, July 9, refused to make arrest as ordered by superior, 10 days.

Reprimanded — Patrol. T. T. Johnson, 4, April 25, improper patrol; Samuel Kaplan, 18, April 26, failed to report accident; Stanley Krupski, 21, June 16, improper patrol; H. A. O'Brien, 28, July 24, conversation; E. V. Koch, 28, May 26, loitering, &c.; W. J. Burns, 36, April 28, absent from post; William Ornstein, 40, April 24, absent from post; L. L. Pendleton, 143, April 28, improper patrol; J. F. Kiernan, 149, April 18, absent from post; William Nealon, 159, April 18, absent from post; William Sever, 164, April 10, absent from post; W. H. Slattery, 167, April 12, absent from post; F. P. Bruns, 277, April 30, absent without leave.

Fire Department.

Death announced; Lt. Jno. F. Maher, Eng. 217, on Aug. 30. Funeral from late residence, 1,293 Sterling Pl., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M., Sept. 2. As a funeral escort: a battalion of 2 companies made up of details from the 10, 11, 12 and 18 Divisions. Pallbearers and escort commanders: Lieutenants from the 6th, 28, 37, 58, 59 and 44 Battalions. The members of Eng. 217 will follow the hearse.

Prob. firemen to report to the Medical Board, 159 E. 67th St., Sept. 2, at 10 A. M., and at the Comr's're office, Sept. 3, at 2:30 P. M.: A. F. Tyson, Eng. 5; T. F. McNulty, Eng. 10; J. P. Lahey, Eng. 20; F. M. Lennon, Eng 55; P. A. Coulter, Eng. 82; F. E. Ryan, Eng. 88; Sylvester Borowski, Eng. 97; Rudolph Wissell, H. & L. 9; W. I. Foley, H. & L. 9; J. A. Gannon, (No. 2,) H. & L. 17; J. J. Hale, H. & L. 22; L. F. Buchler, H. & L. 109; W. O. Christiani, H. & L. 122.

Revocation of detail, and transfer, to take effect at 8 A. M., Sept. 1: Lieut. Percy Burns, Eng. 21, (messenger to the Com'r,) to H. & L. 38.

Leaves, without pay: J. A. Walsh, (No. 2,) Eng. 247, 48 hours, from 8 A. M., Sept. 6; F. J. Morrell, H. & L. 6, 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Sept. 8; Joseph O'Hanlon, Eng. 55, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Sept. 7; William Vanderbeck, H. & L. 40, 12 hours, from 8 P. M., Sept. 2.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ROOSA, SARAH E., (Aug. 9;) realty, $50,000; personalty, $5,000; to Mary Butterworth Hazelton, $30,000; Evelina M., Antonia, and Frank W. Haughwout, $1,000 each; Charles W. and Margaret Haughwout, $500 each; Joseph B. Emerson, Albert E. Seibert, and Hamilton P. Howell, $250 each.

SCHLESINGER, ISAAC, (Aug. 26;) personalty, $10,000; Harriet Schlesinger, $10,000, and one-third of the residue to each of Baldwin, Leo, and Mosse Schlesinger.

STERN, SIDNEY F., (Aug. 19;) personalty not over $15,000; to Josephine Rosenstein income of one-half the residuary estate for life; Melville L. Rosenstein, income of $1,000 till twenty-one years old, then income of one-half residuary estate; Sidney F. Rosenstein, contingent legacy of $1,000 and one-half residuary estate.

STERNKOPF, HULDA, (Dec. 16, 1910;) personalty, $860; to Marie and Robert Hubel, each one-half estate.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

United States.

A competitive examination for junior engineer draftsman for men only will be held on Sept. 9 to fill a vacancy in the Engineer Dept. at Large, Wheeling, West Va., at a salary ranging from $1,080 to $1,200 a year. Persons who desire to enter this examination should apply for Form 1,312 and a copy of the Manual of Examinations for the Fall of 1914 to the commission, Washington, D. C., or to the Dist. Secretary.

SUMMONSES.

NICARAGUAN MIXED CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The Republic of Nicaragua vs. The European and American Finance and Development Co.—Case No. 7,734.

Summons.

To the European and American Finance and Development Co., defendant in the above-mentioned case:

You are hereby notified that under date of July 20, 1914, this Commission made the following order:

"The Consul of Nicaragua in New York, having reported that he cannot find the defendant Company, and it not appearing that the Company has any representative in Nicaragua, the Secretary of the Commission is ordered hereby to publish three times in a newspaper in Managua and in one of New York, a notice summoning the defendant Company to appear before the fifth of October, 1914, and answer the bill of complaint filed in this case."

You are therefore summoned to appear before the Nicaraguan Mixed Claims Commission in Managua before the fifth day of October, 1914, and answer the bill of complaint filed by the representative of the Republic of Nicaragua, in which he prays that the Commission declare definitely lapsed and null the contracts made between the Government of Nicaragua and you with reference to the sale of land bonds, and that it likewise declare that you have lost all right to the sale of the said bonds and to the seven bonds heretofore delivered to you by the Government of Nicaragua, and that it grant such other and further relief as is requested in said bill of complaint. You are warned that if you do not appear before the above-mentioned date judgment will be entered against you by default.

Managua, July 20, 1914.

By order of the Nicaraguan Mixed Claims Commission.

PIO BOLANOS, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.

—MARY R. MECHTOLD, Plaintiff, against ROLAND H. MECHTOLD, Defendant.—Summons.—Action for divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 1st, 1914.

AVERY P. CUSHMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 27 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Roland H. Mechtold, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 3d day of July, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 3d day of July, 1914.

Dated New York, July 24, 1914.

AVERY P. CUSHMAN,
Attorney for the Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 27 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.

—In the matter of the Assignment of CHARLES L. GREENHALL.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, the property and assets of the above named M. Stempel & Son, consisting of a stock of furs and fixtures, including wall cases, partitions, desks, chairs, &c., &c., at the latter's factory, No. 68 William street, New York City, on the 11th day of September, A. D., 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, act upon the proposed composition, and transact such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

PETER C. OLNEY,
Special Master.

Dated, New York, Aug. 31, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—SAMSON L. TOPLITZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated Aug. 21, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 5, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 31, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—FREDERICK A. BROSTER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated July 24, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 5th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 31, 1914.

"The New York Times Index as a whole is so splendidly done that I hesitate to make any suggestions or criticisms. We find it of immense service to us."—P. W. Jenkins, Librarian, Russell Sage Foundation Library, New York.—(Published quarterly; $3 a volume, $2 a year.)—Advt.

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†Campania....Wed.,Sept.16, 10 a.m.
LUSITANIA...Wed., Sept.23, 1 a.m.
MAURETANIA.Wed., Sept.30, 1 a.m.
†Campania....Wed., Oct. 7, 10 a.m.
LUSITANIA...Wed., Oct. 14, 1 a.m.
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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 20,209.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM KAPOLSKY and HARRY KAPOLSKY, and ALEXANDER KAPOLSKY, doing business as the NEW YORK CROWN KNITTING WORKS, Alleged Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of August, A. D., 1914, a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the above-named alleged bankrupts, and that the said alleged bankrupts have filed schedules of their property and a list of their creditors, as required by law, which schedules may be examined at this office.

And you are further notified that after the alleged bankrupts have been examined in open court, the said alleged bankrupts propose to offer a formal composition to their creditors of 35%, payable, 20% in cash, and 15% in three notes of 5% each, payable in 2, 3 and 4 months, and that a meeting of the creditors herein will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 11th day of September, A. D., 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, act upon the proposed composition, and transact such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

PETER C. OLNEY,
Special Master.

Dated, New York, Aug. 31, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—SAMSON L. TOPLITZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated Aug. 21, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 5, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 31, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—FREDERICK A. BROSTER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated July 24, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 5th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 31, 1914.

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HIGHLAND LAKE AND BEAR MOUNTAIN IN

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builder Buys Corner Near New York University for Apartment—West Side Residence Sold—Newark Meadows Tract Foreclosed at $1,000,000—Suburban Deals.

The realty market of the week opened with little activity yesterday. Manhattan was very quiet, the chief deal being the sale of a four-story residence in West Sixty-eighth Street. The Bronx furnished an interesting sale, which will lead to the erection of another high-class apartment house in the rapidly building-up section around the New York University. A builder purchased the fine old residence on the northeast corner of Andrews Avenue and 183d Street, belonging to Mrs. Elizabeth Doyle of Floral Park. She had owned the property for twenty-two years.

The plot has a frontage of 50 feet on Andrews Avenue by 100 on 183d Street. It is in a choice neighborhood. The new owner has had plans prepared by Architect Andrew J. Thomas for a five-story house to contain suites of five to eight rooms. There are now three apartments on the Andrews Avenue block, between 183d Street and Fordham Road. McLernon Brothers were the brokers in the transaction.

West 68th Street Residence Sold.

The four-story dwelling at 35 West Sixty-eighth Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue, has been sold by the J. Romaine Brown Company for W. McMaster Mills to a client of Thomas L. Reynolds for occupancy. The plot is 18 by 100.5.

Harlem Tenement Resale.

The six-story tenement at 509 East 117th Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Pleasant Avenue, has been resold by Harold E. Wittemann. He bought it recently from Margaretta L. Falce. The plot is 30 by 100.11.

Bronx Borough.

The Benenson Realty Company has sold to an investor the four-story flat at 2,840 Belmont Avenue, being the southeast corner of Crescent Avenue. The plot is 47 by 77 and irregular.

Brooklyn.

The property at 2,070 Sixty-fifth Street has been sold by the Alco Building Company to Dr. Bellick.

Staten Island.

The property at 382 Livermore Avenue, Westerleigh, has been sold by Harold E. Wittemann to an investor.

Buys Mount Vernon Residence.

The new residence at 330 Summit Avenue, Mount Vernon, has been sold by the Anderson Realty Company for John P. Bath to Agnes Brown for occupancy. It is one of several new houses lately built by the seller and all have now been sold.

New Rochelle Sale.

The two-story frame house at 107 Colighi Avenue, New Rochelle, on lot 40 by 129, has been sold by George W. Brettell for Charles Dunlop to Peter J. Ottendorfer.

$1,000,000 at Foreclosure for Newark Meadows.

Under foreclosure proceedings instituted by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York against the Newark Meadows Improvement Company, the property of the latter was sold last Saturday by David F. Edwards at the Jersey City Court House. The property consists of 3,493 acres in Kearny Township. It was bought on a bid of $1,000,000 by Harry M. Durning of New York City. The foreclosure was on two mortgages aggregating $3,850,000.

At the same time Mr. Edwards sold to the same purchaser the mortgage made by the Indian Refining Company for $28,850, on which $15,471 was due, for $10,000; mortgage made by Snare & Trieste Company, amounting to $10,000, for $7,500; mortgage by Terry & Trench Company of $33,000, for $30,000; a mortgage by the Intercity Land Company, dated Jan. 25, 1911, for $129,746, for $81,879.85; also a mortgage by the same company, dated June 26, 1911, originally for $116,662.50, for $108,308, and a mortgage made by C. W. H. Carter on April 29, 1914, for $34,425. These mortgages cover different tracts of lands which were sold by the Meadows Company and were excepted from the sale.

Dwellings Leased.

The Duff & Brown Company has leased for Henry Nougass to Lillian E. Hayes 415 West 145th Street; for E. M. Andrews to H. E. Cowles 514 West 149th Street, and for Lydia A. Fleming to Henry Kerr 845 St. Nicholas Avenue. All are three-story dwellings.

The Louis Becker Company has leased for the estate of Bridget Scallen the three-story dwelling at 503 West 160th Street to Lieut. Robert Quinn.

The Cruikshank Company, in connection with Pease & Elliman, has leased the four-story dwelling at 152 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Froman & Taubert have leased the following dwellings: For Heilner & Wolf, 116 East Eighty-seventh Street; for Thomas F. McCoy, 248 East Seventy-eighth Street; for Warren & Skillin, 241 East Seventy-eighth Street, and for the Rhinelander Estate Company, 145 East Eighty-ninth Street.

Pease & Elliman have leased for James K. Atkin, agent, the four-story house at 59 East Sixty-fourth Street to Herbert L. Pick.

John F. Seitz has leased the dwellings at 168 East Sixty-first Street to Margaret E. McEvoy; 144 East Fifty-fourth Street to Anna Jensen; 242 East Sixty-first Street to Louis F. Weeks, and 218 West Seventy-ninth Street to Elizabeth J. Metz.

Suburban Leases.

The Montclair residence at 34 Irving Street has been leased to W. J. Kauf of Pittsburgh and the residence at 38 Irving Street to W. S. Barker by Hughes & Whitby.

Dwellings at Mt. Vernon have been leased by the Anderson Realty Company for Katherine A. Connel to Herbert Olendorff at 66 Fletcher Avenue; for the Langdon Terrace Company to George L. Bascom, Jr., at 227 Langdon Avenue, and for Ephraim Martin to Ira A. Hards 148 South First Avenue.

Big 34th Street Business Lease.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for Revillon Frères the fifth and sixth lofts, containing nearly 20,000 square feet of space, in the Revillon Frères Building, 19 West Thirty-fourth Street, running through to 30 and 32 West Thirty-fifth Street. The lessees are J. Mindlesberg & Co. of London and Manchester, rain-coat manufacturers, whose offices are at present in Twentieth Street, near Fifth Avenue.

New West End Avenue Apartment.

Schwartz, Gross & Marcus have completed plans for a twelve-story apartment for the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, to be erected by the Essie Construction Company, controlled by Harry Schiff. Its cost is estimated at $600,000.

Realty Notes.

Plans were filed yesterday for two five-story apartment houses to be erected on the east side of Valentine Avenue, 100 feet north of 187th Street, by the Hoffman Building Company, George Hoffman President. The cost is estimated at $90,000 by the architect, Harry G. Howell.

J. Herbert Morganstorn has opened an office at 30 West Twenty-ninth Street for a general real estate business.

J. Scott has removed his office to the Manhattan Building, southwest corner of Broadway and Manhattan Street.

William A. White & Sons announce that Harry Hall has become a Director and associate of their organization. For the past eighteen years Mr. Hall has managed the properties of the Phelps Stokes Estates.

C. E. Deppler was the broker in the recent lease of the Park Theatre to Liebler & Tyler.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, AUG. 31.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CLAREMONT AV, 140, e s, 300 ft n of 120th St, 75x115.3; Herman M. Zodikow, referee, to Eva Trop, 700 Cauldwell Av, (mtg $144,000,) Aug. 26; attorney, A. A. Silberberg, 250 Broadway $2,000

JACKSON ST, s e corner of Monroe St, 20x100, (foreclosure, Aug. 20;) Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Max Markel, 1,326 Madison Av, Aug. 31; attorney, Abraham Feit, 45 Broadway $5,300

JAMES ST, 93, w s, 49.6 ft s of Batavia St, 25.6x65.1 to New Chambers St, 81x33.7x86.1; Archibald C. M. I. Stewart to Jeanie A. Stuart, 672 6th Av., Brooklyn, all title, quitclaim, Aug. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

SAME PROPERTY: Jeanie A. Stuart to Sadie Davis, 647 Cauldwell Av, (mtg $30,000,) Aug. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

3D AV, n e corner of 32d St, 24.8x85; Hy. T. Molter, trustee of Hy. A. Ulrich, to Augustus A. Molter, 20 Bainbridge Av, Providence, R. I., and others, (mtg $15,000,) July 23; attorney, W. A. Kroyer, 156 Broadway $1

5TH ST, 629 and 631 East, n s, 335.10 ft e Avenue B, 46.8x97; Nathan Friedman to Theresa Friedman, 1,873 7th Av, (mtg $60,000,) all liens, Jan. 29; attorney, Charles E. Neuman, 261 Broadway $100

7TH AV, s e corner of 128th St, 49.11x75; Mary E. Flannery and another to Plantos Realty Corporation, 945 West 111th St, Aug. 25; attorney, E. Fixman, 55 Liberty St...$100

32D ST, 404 to 408 East, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 75x98.9; Aetna Baking Co. to Arthur S. Williams, at Montclair, N. J., Aug. 5; attorneys, Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St $1

112TH ST, 310 and 312 East, s s, 142.6 ft e of 2d Av, 42.6x100.11; David Kohn to Walter J. Sheridan, 3,265 Hull Av, b, and s., Aug. 28; attorney, I. W. Dirnslow, 52 Wall St $1

Bronx.

CAMBRELING AV, w s, 34 ft n of 187th St, 36x irregular; Russo-Barba Realty Co. to Maria Fiora and another, 109 Brunswick St, Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 1, (mtg $26,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

151ST ST, n s, 275 ft w of Morris Av, 25x100; Francesco Sanducci to Frank Sanducci, 241 East 151st St, Aug. 28, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, C. A. Arnstein, 912 Brook Av....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

49TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Bridget Smith to Jacob Larus, Freeport, L. I., Aug. 28, (prior mtg $12,000,) 1 year, 6 p. c.; address, Jacob Larus, Freeport, L. I. $1,000

86TH ST, n e corner of Avenue A, 75x40; Fannie Cohen to Herman Path, 316 East 83d St, Aug. 28, due as per bond; attorney, Alfred Frankenthaler, 35 Nassau St...$1,100

77TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Emery J. Thomas to Equitable Trust Co. of New York, 37 Wall St, Aug. 31, due Sept. 1, 1915, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Murray, P. & H., 37 Wall St...$10,000

104TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Leonard J. Muhlfelder and others to Samson Lachman, 313 West 106th St, July 22, due Sept. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St...$2,600

Bronx.

LOTS 613, 614, 804, and 805, map of Laconia Park, deed recorded as mortgage; recording tax paid $5; William L. Phelan to Cosmopolitan Bank, 803 Prospect Av, prior mtg $2,500, Aug. 21, due as per bond; attorney, Cosmopolitan Bank, 808 Prospect Av $100

246TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Livingston Av, 50x130.11;94.1x110.11, being Lot 3, Block 11, map of Fieldston, prior mtg $12,000; George D. Strayer to Frank M. McMurray, 9 Hillside Drive, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,700

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

HOUSTON ST, 310 East, all; Leopold Adler and others to Anna Pressner, 310 East Houston St, 3 8-12 years, from July 1, 1914; attorney, Max Levy, 66 2d Av...$3,000

LENOX AV, s s, 432-35, all; Louis Block to Fredericka Ahrweiler, 447 East 139th St, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, E. Ahrweiler, 35 Nassau St $5,850

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 152d St, store and basement; West 152d St. Construction Co. to Frank Lavietes, 855 Tremont Av, 5 years, from Oct. 14; attorney, Abr. Beck, 261 Broadway $1,200

2D AV, 2,346, all; Rachel Stonehill to Louis E. Altman, 322 East 119th St, 4 8-12 years, from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, M. Weintraub, 116 Nassau St $780

3D AV, 1,320, store, &c.; Philo Realty and Construction Co. to Edw. Hirschhorn, 1,025 Lexington Av, 5 years, from Sept. 30, 1914 ..... $1,440

109TH ST, 164 East, all; Morris E. Zipser and others to Max Hammer, 2,086 105th St, 3 years, from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, Leo Schapan, 51 Chambers St, 3 years, from Sept. 1, 1914 ..... $2,184

138TH ST, 5 West, all; Elias Kantrowich to Fredericka Ahrweiler, 447 East 139th St, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, E. Ahrweiler, 35 Nassau St $1,500

Bronx.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,927, north store; Clement H. Smith, 1,927 Washington Av, and another, 2 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, E. R. Eckley, 2 Rector St $1,200

187TH ST, 660 and 662 East, west store; Niagara Life Insurance Co. to Joseph Spinnelli, 660 East 187th St, 2 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, John B. Pennetto, 618 Crescent Av $300

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 83d St, 100.4x85; Doty & Orr Co. against William M. Brown and others, (action to declare deed void;) attorney, Hielman & Vaughan.

PLEASANT AV, 375-377; Morris Aronson against Joseph Cantrowitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Boudin & Leibman.

204TH ST, 428-438 West; Brown Cut Stone Co. against Orozant Construction Co., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Santora.

Bronx.

MADISON AV, e s, 99 ft s of Williamsbridge Road, 150x238; John B. Lazzari against John Govaerto and others, (action to compel determination of claim;) attorney, E. Jacobs.

PERRY AV, e s, 400 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 25x100; Lillie Sanger against Albert Gussart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Niles & Johnson.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Valentine Av, e s, 100 ft n of 187th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 50.11x84; the Hoffman Building Co., George Hoffman, 1,132 Clay Av, President, owner; Harry T. Howell, 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost, $90,000.

Fairmount Av, n s, 25 ft e of Valentine Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x26.6; J. T. Rolf, owner and architect, on premises; cost, $3,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 1,415-1,420, to two five-story buildings; Adolph Lorber, 1,420 Broadway, owner; Emery Roth, 405 Lexington Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BIG FIRE IS FEAR

Fire insurance companies are sending out warnings because of the situation in which the war places them. They urge that every precaution be taken, as should a conflagration take place the companies might not be able to meet their obligations promptly. With the Stock Exchange closed, the companies would find great difficulty in hypothecating their securities, no matter what sacrifices they were willing to make.—N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 29, 1914.

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have for thirty years made a specialty of the care and management of property, its sale and rental, and the procuring of money on bond and mortgage.
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Inquire on premises,
No. 45 West 74th Street.

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ATTENTION
Within the 5c. Fare Zone.
In order to close out estate, we will positively sell balance of 40 lots at $195 each on terms as low as $10 cash, balance $3 per month; these lots are located at Jamaica, 4th Ward of Queens, greatest R. R., elev., Sub., and trolley centre of Long Island; chance of a life time to buy lots worth $600 and up for $195 each; investigate at once. D Estate, 171 Flatbush Av., B'klyn, N. Y.

TWO KEW HOUSES FOR SALE in best restricted section, five minutes station; plot, 50x125; ten rooms, two baths, sleeping porch, large living room, open fireplace, parquet floors, white enameled woodwork, mahogany; copper weather stripping, bronzed window screens, shades, decorations, etc., $8,000 and up. Apply Builder, John K. Turton, 261 Abingdon Road. Phone 89 Richmond Hill, or 101 Park Av., N. Y. Phone 6028 Murray Hill.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

One-Family
New 9-Room Brick House
For Rent
JAMAICA
Near New Long Island R. R. Station; 18 minutes to New York or Brooklyn; $60 per month on year's lease, with option to purchase.
Apply REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
Cor. Sutphin Road and Jamaica Av., opposite New R. R. Station, Jamaica.

OLD FARMHOUSE.
and outbuildings; need small repairs; good soil for vegetables, fruit, berries, and large poultry plant; all fenced in; one hour from city; 10 minutes from station and trolley to beautiful harbor; I leave for the West in 10 days; will sell to quick, responsible buyer on terms as low as $200 cash, balance $16 a month; tickets free to investigate. C. Farm, 245 W. 34th St., N. Y.

YOUNG COUPLE
wish to dispose of part of inherited estate; wonderful all-year home; oak, hickory, and chestnut groves; full price $350; will take $25 cash; balance $5 a month; one hour from city. Couple, Box 169 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A House Bargain
Price $5,500, including garage; $500 cash. For business reasons must sell; new house on large plot. House has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; 3 large piazzas. Good transportation by train and trolley; 30 minutes out. Built by day's work. Full particulars. F. W. Waggoner, Room 520, 47 West 34th St., city.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LOFTS
Complying with Labor Law.
Light on 4 Sides.
New fireproof building
100%—Sprinkler System—100%
220 West 19th St.
at 7th Ave.
In the "Sunlight Building"
92 FOOT FRONTAGE
Reasonable Rents
Occupied by high-class tenants.
Full Commission to Brokers.
E. S. Willard & Co.
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FIFTH AVENUE
No. 634
Near 51st Street,
MOST DESIRABLE LOFT,
25x110.
Well Lighted.
Fixtures Now In.
Can Remain if Wanted.
Immediate Possession.
Apply to your own broker, or Superintendent.

LOFTS in OFFICE and FACTORY BUILDING. Frontage on 3 streets, LIGHT 4 SIDES. Office Building entrance and passenger elevator.

N. Y. Post Office (Station C) in building. Lofts, 14,500 each—will divide. YOUR OWN BROKER OR ON PREMISES to F. L. WING, Wing Bldg., 13th St., cor. 9th Av.

LARGE STORE LIGHT
31 West 58th St.
In New Building, just finished, Near PLAZA HOTEL.
Most desirable for fashionable Hairdresser, Milliner, Tailor, etc.
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, Sole Agent, 2 East 58 St., N. Y.

FOR CLUB PURPOSES
Very large, lofty room, 50x28, with 2 balconies, suitable for club or kindred purposes. Apply J. E. BALL, 222 West 59 St.

All Cars Transfer to Our Up-to-Date Office Bldg.
Offices from $12 up; all improvements; cleaning free. PAUL, 123 Lexington Av.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

AT NEW ROCHELLE.
Will sell my all-year-round home, best residential park, 11 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements; garage; one acre, abundance of shrubs and fruit trees; very high elevation; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, Box 128 Times.

Homes in the Pelhams
Sale or Rent
Modern House. Large Plots.
McCLELLAN & CO.,
Opposite New Haven Station, Pelham, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Highest Class Residences and Apartments for rental in New York City. $1,500 to $8,000.
CLARK ESTATES
Telephone 7480—Cortlandt. 149 Broadway.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St.

MODERN ARTISTIC RESIDENCE.
29 West 94th St.,
newly decorated, 3-story and basement private dwelling; high-class residential neighborhood, near Central Park; lately renovated throughout; moderate rental to desirable tenant. TOCH REALTY COMPANY, owners, 320 5th Av., or your own broker.

32 West 120th St.
Three-story and basement private house, facing Mount Morris Park West. Quiet residential neighborhood; will be decorated to suit; very low rental to desirable tenant. Toch Realty Co., owners, 320 5th Ave., or own broker.

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick-and-stone, 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; send for booklet.
MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y.
Phone Cort. 2552.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished

MANHATTAN—West Side.

MANHATTAN
LEASING CO.
149 CHURCH ST.
TEL., 6390—BARCLAY.
HIGH CLASS
Elevator Apartments
Under the Direct Management AND SUPERVISION OF THE OWNER. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES AT ALL TIMES.

Buckingham Court
310-320 West 99th St.
Adjoining *Riverside Drive*
Eight large, light rooms and two baths. RENTS $1,200 TO $1,300 A YEAR. 5 Rooms & Bath, $780; exceptionally large; especially suited for a doctor's office.

Haven Hall
854 W. 180th St., Cor. Northern Av.
6, 7, 8 rooms and 3 baths and extra shower. Rents $60 to $80.

Covent Garden
APARTMENTS
6 High-Class Houses.
One whole square block.
Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace, 129th to 130th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
RENTS $36 TO $80.
Highest situation on Washington Heights.

Birch Hall
320-322 West 183d St.,
corner Audubon Av.
Two blocks north of 181st Subway station.
4, 5, 7 and 8 rooms.
RENTS $32.50 to $75.

Apartment Hunting?
Nothing more tiresome. To save you trouble we describe briefly what we have to rent at
Lasanna Court
307 West 79th St.
(79th St. Subway Station)
An imposing, artistic fireproof building.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.....$1,800
7 Rooms, 2 Baths..... 1,650
6 Rooms, 2 Baths..... 1,450
6 Rooms, 1 Bath..... 1,200
Extra rooms for servants if desired.

The Ridgewood
N. E. Corner B'way & 107th St.
Ideally located on Straus Square.
7 Rooms, 1 Bath $1,200

The Mansfield
N. E. Cor. B'way & 149th St.
Simple, dignified, substantial, homelike.
7 Rooms, 1 Bath..... $960
5 Rooms, 1 Bath..... 540
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO. Inc.,
Tel. 1936 Murray Hill. 51 East 42d St.

Hudsonia
79 St. & Riverside Drive
(315-321 West)
An apartment house de luxe, commanding an unobstructed view of the Hudson and the Palisades. Thoroughly modern, comfortable, and handsome in every detail. Conveniently arranged in suites of
6 and 7 Rooms
Rents $900 to $1,100
Office on premises.
Tel., 9171—Schuyler.

—AMBASSADOR—
S. E. Cor. 97th St. and Madison Av.
Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.
RENT $1,000 to $1,500.
—RENAULT COURT—
207 West 110th St., Cathedral Parkway.
7 and 8 rooms and bath.
RENT $1,000 to $1,200.
—WESTBOURNE COURT—
S. E. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $720 to $1,400.
—KENSINGTON COURT—
N. E. Cor. 151st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6, 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $660 to $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners, 3,422 Broadway.

The OAKDALE
non-Housekeeping Apartments
36-38 W. 35th St.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Suites of 2 and 3 Rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Special suites for Doctors. Hotel service, day and night.
RENTS $600 TO $1,800.
Superintendent on premises.
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158 WEST 58TH ST.
Attractive apartments, new, high-class fireproof building, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $3,200.-$3,600; also smaller apartment, 4 rooms, $1,200 upward; unusual light; location unsurpassed; very central. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or Waring, 136 4th Ave.

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New Fireproof Apartments.
5, 6, & 7 Large Rooms,
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Moderate Rents. Every improvement. One block to Subway and Elevated Stations. Agent on premises.

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Unusual location. Modern improvements. One corner apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths. Two nine-room apartments, 2 baths. Lease from October 1. Agent on premises.

Greyton Court
630 West 141 St.
South Corner Riverside Dr.
Recently completed. Modern fireproof building.
One Apt., 3 Rooms & Bath..$600
One Apt., 5 Rooms & Bath..$900
One Apt., 6 Rooms & Bath..$1100
Rep. on Premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs
Agents
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36 Central Park South
Between 5th and 6th Aves.,
Overlooking the Lake Section of Central Park.
ALL CONVENIENCES OF A MODERN HOTEL AND APARTMENT HOUSE COMBINED
14-story High-Class Apartment House; Steel Construction; Absolutely Fireproof.
2-3-5 ROOMS 1 to 3 BATHS
Dining room on First Floor.
Tray Service in Rooms if Desired.
SATISFACTORY REFERENCES INDISPENSABLE.
Resident Owner as Manager assures high-class service.

33 West 51st St.
New twelve-story
Non-housekeeping Apartment.
Suites from One to Five Rooms, with baths.
All Outside Rooms
and especially light.
Maid service and electric light without charge.
Ready for occupancy September twentieth.
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Location Unsurpassed,
Close to Fifth Avenue.
Apply Andon Corporation, on premises, or
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Two Rare Opportunities
A superb Apartment of 12 rooms, with 4 baths and 17 closets, occupying an entire floor in a first class building in the ultra exclusive section of Riverside Drive.
Also an exquisite 8-Room Apartment
At a very attractive rental to responsible party.
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ROXANA,
144-150 West 87th Street.
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New 9-Story Buildings.
5 ROOMS & FOYER, $1,000-$1,200.
6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS & FOYER, $1,400-$1,550.
Apply on premises or
PRINCETON CONST. CO., 30 East 42d St.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on premises.

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3, 4, 5, 6 Room Apartments.
Rents $55-$100.
Fireproof elevator house; private street; near Central Park, "L," & Subway stations.

175 West 85th Street
7 LARGE ROOMS, Corner $720
Apartments; Electricity and all improvements. $780
Private street, block from Subway and "L." SNOWDEN & SMITH, 2,190 B'way, 76th St.

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100th St., 204 West.—4 and 5 rooms, bath; beautiful apartment; electricity; telephone; hall service; hardwood floors, &c.; beautiful entrance; management of owner; rent, $29 to $40.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $50

Washington and Jefferson,
318-328 W. 51ST. Attractive Elevator Apts.
2-4-7 Rooms. Rent, $600-$960.
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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Efficiency is the motto of our management. Each house is inspected daily, prompt attention is given to every tenant, and all references are rigidly investigated.

BARNARD,
106 Central Park West, South Cor. 71st Street.
Subway and Elevated at 72d Street.
6, 7, 8 AND 9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
RENTS $1,300 TO $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.

DORILTON,
171 West 71st St., N. E. Corner of Broadway.
Most Central Location.
7, 8 AND 10 ROOMS, 2 AND 3 BATHS.
RENTS $2,000 TO $3,500.
Including Electric Light & Refrigeration.

ROSSLEIGH COURT,
1 West 85th Street,
North corner Central Park West.
4, 5, 6, 7 AND 8 ROOMS AND 1 AND 2 BATHS.
RENTS $1,000 TO $3,000.

BRAENDER,
Central Park West, South Corner 102d Street.
10-Story Fireproof Building. 2 Elevators.
5, 6, 7, 9 AND 12 ROOMS, 1 TO 3 BATHS.
RENTS $720 TO $1,800.

BENNINGTON CORNERS NORTH,
Southwest cor. West End Ave. and 100th St.
6, 7 AND 8 ROOMS.
RENTS $900 TO $2,000.

BELNORD,
Broadway to Amsterdam Ave.,
86th to 87th Streets.
7, 8, 9 AND 10 ROOMS, 2 TO 4 BATHS.
RENTS $2,100 UPWARD.

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528-532 West 111th St.
Elevated and Subway Stations at 110th Street.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
RENTS $600 TO $1,100.

STRATFORD-AVON,
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9 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
RENTS $2,500 TO $3,200.

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229 West 97th St.,
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 8, 9 and 10 Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
RENTS $900 TO $2,200.

DOROTHEA,
331 West 101st St.
Commanding a fine view of Hudson.
8 Rooms and Bath.
RENT $1,400.

STRATHALLAN,
350 West 88th St.
9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
RENTS $2,600 TO $3,000.

STERLING AND CARLYLE,
76 West 86th and 77 West 85th Sts.,
East side Columbus Av.
6, 7, 8 and 10 Rooms.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,800

HEATHCOTE HALL,
809 West 114th St., near Broadway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
RENTS $600 TO $900.

BELVOIR,
472 West End Av.
Southeast corner 83d St.
7 and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $1,600 TO $1,800.

ELLERSLIE COURTS,
Block front west side Broadway,
140th St. to 141st St.
Cor. Apt., 6 Outside Rooms.
RENT $780.
Also 6 Rooms,
RENT $720.

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305 West 142d St.
4 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $480 TO $780.

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563 West 162d St.,
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $504 TO $840.

WARWICK ARMS,
101 West 80th St.
Northwest corner Columbus Av.
7 and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $1,400 TO $1,600.

ALBEA,
325 West 93d St.
7 Rooms.
RENT $960 TO $1,100.

NORMAN,
57-43 West 93d St.
4, 6, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
RENTS $780 TO $1,560.

LARCHMONT,
448 Central Park West,
South Corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $900 TO $1,100.

VICTOR HALL,
622 West 113th St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $900 TO $1,100.

CASTLETON AND SAGUENAY
Block front, east side of Broadway,
Between 142d and 143d Sts.
4, 5, 6, and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $420 TO $900.

HAZELTON COURT,
3,099 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath;
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
RENTS $360 TO $540.

ROSEMARY,
4 and 6 West 93d St.
8 Rooms and Bath.
RENT $1,200.

PASADENA,
Southwest corner Broadway and 61st St.
2, 3, 4, and 11 Rooms and 3 Baths.
RENTS $600 TO $2,800.

WASHINGTON IRVING,
601 West 151st St.
Northwest corner Broadway.
4, 5, and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $480 TO $960.

HADRIAN,
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $720 TO $1,200.

LANCASHIRE,
353 West 56th St.
5 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $900 TO $2,000.

HOHENZOLLERN,
495 West End Av.,
Southwest corner 94th St.
9, 10 and 11 Rooms.
RENTS $1,800 TO $2,700.

CHERBOURG,
Central Park West,
North corner 92d St.
9 and 10 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $1,600 TO $2,200.

EL DORADO
Central Park West, 90th to 91st St.
5, 7, 9, 10 and 14 Rooms.
RENTS $1,000 TO $4,000.

FRANKLYN HALL,
961 St. Nicholas Av.,
Bet. 158th and 159th Sts.
4 and 5 Outside Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $408 TO $540.

FLORENCE COURT,
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av. and 178th St.
5 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $40 TO $42.50 PER MONTH.

GREENWICH,
446 Central Park West.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $720 TO $1,000.

HOLLAND COURT,
315 West 98th St.
7 Rooms.
RENT $1,400.

Our annual booklet, containing descriptive matter and floor plans of over 100 apartment houses, is now ready for circulation. Inform us of your requirements and full information of these properties will be forwarded.

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Broadway Cor. 80th Street.
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Branch Offices: Broadway at 144th St. and at 183rd St.
REPRESENTATIVE AT EACH HOUSE.

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202 WEST 78TH ST.
8 rooms and bath, $55.
Hall service, heat, hot water.

422 WEST END AV. (80th St.)
7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths, $1,300-$1,700.
Corner house; all outside, large rooms. Electric light free; standard service.

IRVINGTON
407 Central Park West, (100th St.)
Eight Rooms and Bath, $900-$1,140.
All-night elevator service.

MARION
2,612 Broadway, (98th St.)
Six Rooms and Bath, $600.
All-night elevator; express Subway station 96th.

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601 W. 168th St. (opposite Subway Station.)
Five, six and seven Rooms, one and two Baths. $630-$1,020. All-night elevator service.

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267 West 89th Street,
between Broadway and West End.
NEW EIGHT STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING; EXTRA HIGH CEILINGS.
$1,100—5 Rooms, Including Maid's Room.
$1,600—7 Rooms, 2 Bathrooms.
$2,000—8 Rooms, 3 Bathrooms.
Fred'k Zittel & Sons, B'way and 79th.

SONOMA
1,730 Broadway 1,734
Convenient, central location; desirable
4, 5 & 8 Room Apts.
Extra large, light rooms; efficient service; rents moderate.
Also exceptionally handsome furnished five and eight room apartments, two baths, to sublet at a sacrifice.
Supt. on premises.

To Rent
Partly furnished lower half of large old-fashioned house
in West 22nd St.
Complete apartment with studio and interior stairways; unique, artistic, convenient.
Apply to Wright Barclay, Inc., 320 Fifth Av.

Broadway, 2465-9
AT 91ST ST. SUBWAY.
Six-Room Apartments.
Rents, $55 to $65.
Charles Campbell, 40 Wall St.
Telephone, John—2429.

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side Apartments of the Highest Class

155 Riverside Drive

Corner 88th Street.

Absolutely fireproof and soundproof Building. Extra large rooms, abundance of large closets.

9 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,600 to $3,750.

To Lease from Oct. 1. Immediate possession can be arranged.

The Ostend
2,880 Broadway, Northeast Corner 112th Street.
Especially Desirable Apartments. Unusually large rooms; spacious foyers; excellent floor plan; no better value in the city.
9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600-2,000
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400 Riverside Drive
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A modern high-class building, situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.
5 Rooms & Bath, $720-900.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $900-1,400.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,800.

Janus Court
S. W. Cor. 121st St. and Morningside Drive.
9 Story Fireproof Building.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, $600-$1,200.
Every convenience; excellent view. Appointments and arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.

Picken Court
S. E. Cor. 148th St. and Riverside Drive.
10 Story Fireproof Apartment. Large, all outside rooms, with the latest improvements.
4, 6 and 7 Rooms, $720 TO $1,400.

The Dorlexa
318 West 100th Street,
Near Riverside Drive.
Modern Fireproof Apartments. Unobstructed view of Riverside Drive. Large rooms, abundance of closets. Only two families on each floor.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,800-1,900

The Clifden
264 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 99th St.
Absolutely Fireproof.
7-8 & 9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,500 TO $2,500.
Largest Rooms on the Drive.

Carolyn Court
414 West 121st Street,
Near Morningside Drive.
Attractive apts. for small families; excellent neighborhood; large rooms. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars.
3-4-5 Rooms & Bath, $40 to $65

The Chepstow
215 West 101st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
Near Subway and "L."
Absolutely Fireproof.
6 and 8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,400 TO $2,100.

2,708 Broadway
Between 103d St. & 104th St.
New modern building; 3 large, light rooms and bath; one apartment suitable for dentist.
RENTS $45 TO $50.

250 West 104th St.
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
New Fireproof Building.
Large Rooms; excellent floor plan.
5 Rooms and Bath, $1,050-1,150
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200-1,450

Apply on premises or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning

'Phone, 8380—Riverside. Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING
Now Open for Inspection.
Ready for Occupancy September

302 West 87th Street

Between West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.

Exquisite Apartments of

8 Rooms & 3 Baths

Attractively grouped, possessing every up-to-date convenience. Only two apartments on each floor. Separate Service Elevator.

Rents $1,900 to $2,500

4 and 5 Room Suites on ground floor. Also Suite for physician.

COAST CONSTRUCTION CO., OWNERS & BUILDERS.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES. Tel., 6040—Schuyler.

West Side. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

"The Imperator has just been completed, and I wish to assure the public that no expense has been spared to make it perfect and modern in every detail." ROBERT M. SILVERMAN, Owner.

The IMPERATOR

725 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Southerly cor. 150th St.
NEW 11-STORY BUILDING.

6 and 7 Rooms

2 and 3 Baths.
Moderate Rents.
Every Room an Outside Room.
Absolutely Fire and Sound Proof.
Spacious Foyer.
Abundance of Closet Room.
MANY NEW FEATURES
"The Talk of New York."
Rental Representative on premises constantly.

Select Apartments, Attractively Located.

THE CAMPUS,

Fireproof Building.
39-41 Claremont Avenue
Just north of 116th Street.
2 minutes from B'dway Subway Station.
7, 5 and 4 Rooms,
1 and 2 Baths.
Every Suite facing outside. Large, sunny rooms; extended view, overlooking Barnard College and Columbia University. For full particulars APPLY ON PREMISES.

SEQUOIA

Nos. 558 & 560 165th St., Cor. B'way.
2 Apartments, 6 Rooms, 1 Bath, 1 Foyer.
2 Apartments, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Foyer.
2 Apartments, 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, 2 Foyers.
Rents Reasonable.
Large, new, absolutely fireproof 10-story, perfectly appointed, highest type, beautiful architecture, superb entrance; elevator apartments; all modern improvements; no inside rooms; mail chute and vacuum cleaner; day and night service; 'phones. If you will come and look you will rent.
JOHN P. DIEHL, Manager and Renting Agent, always on the premises.

EMSWORTH HALL,
433-435 CONVENT AV.,
S. E. Corner of 140th Street.
A few apartments will be vacant Oct. 1st. 6 rooms and 2 baths, rent $840; 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths, Cor., rent $1,200. Inquire of Supt. on premises, or owners, Book Construction Co., 7 East 42d St.

West Side. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Audubon Hall

Corner Broadway & 157th St.
Half Block Riverside Drive.
Express Subway Station at Corner.
Unusually large, light, handsomely finished Rooms; numerous extra large wardrobes; every modern improvement; elevator, telephone service day and night.

	Per Month.
2 Rooms & Bath (with Kitchenette)	$30.00
5 Rooms & Bath	$50.00
6 Rooms & Bath	$70 & $75
7 Rooms & 2 Baths	Cor. Apt. $90.00
8 Rooms & 2 Baths	$90.00

Under Management of Owner. Superintendent on Premises.

JUST COMPLETED

INNESFALLEN

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
—READY FOR OCCUPANCY—
On the Knoll of Washington Heights. Conveniently arranged apartments of BEAUTIFUL ROOMS.
Each Apartment Soundproof.
Brick walls separate suites. Rooms extra large and light, with large windows and numerous large closets.
Every New Improvement.
3-4-5 ROOMS, BATH, FOYER, PANTRY.
601 W. 176th St.
N. W. Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.

2422 UNIVERSITY AVE.

6 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.
FOYER HALLS.
Modern improvements; tiled baths, extra wash basins, electric lights; hardwood floors.
Situated on Beautiful UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.
Parks Front and Rear.
RENTS $528 TO $624.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

383 WEST 117TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

STANLEY COURT
525-527 West 184th St.
3-4-5 Rooms, $25 to $34.
View on three streets; equal to elevator apartment. Direct Subway. Apt., 513 West 184th. Tel. 660 Morningside.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished

A Bold Challenge.

We claim that
Manhattan Square North,
81st St., Columbus Ave. to Central Park West,
Is the most desirable location in the greater City of New York.

THE ORVISTA,

A 12-story apartment house, is just completed there.

8 & 9 rooms, with 3 baths,

all flooded with sunlight and with perpetual park outlook on all sides.

We invite you to inspect this house. It will make its own appeal to refined tastes.

AGENT ON PREMISES.
McMORROW ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO.,
271 West 125th St. Tel. Morning. 6446.

226-236 WEST 70th Street

Bet. Broadway & West End Ave.
Two New, High Class, Fireproof Elevator Apartments

Suites of 6-5-4 Rooms and Baths

Also 3 Rooms with Kitchenette
containing every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartment
STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE STREET
RENTS MODERATE
Now Ready for Occupancy
JUST A STEP TO SUBWAY AND "L"

---

440 Riverside Drive
Corner 116th Street
The Paterno

Fireproof Building.
Two Passenger Elevators.
One Service Elevator.

DAY AND NIGHT { Hall / Elevator / Telephone } SERVICE.

All White Attendants.
3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
RENTALS, $660 to $2,200.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES UNTIL 9 P. M.
Telephone Morningside 6694.
Loton H. Slawson Company, Agent and Manager, 17 Madison Avenue.

West Side. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

High-Class Elevator Apts.
Buckingham Palace
547-553 West 147th St.
4-5-6-7-8
rooms, 1 and 2 baths
Rentals, $40 to $80

Blenheim Court
601 West 177th St.
4—5—6
rooms and bath
Rentals, $40 to $65

West Side. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

We offer you modern Elevator Housekeeping Apartments with extra large, light rooms and wide, private halls; open courts facing the most picturesque park in Manhattan; 3 minutes to 116th St. exp. sta. 6th and 9th Ave. "L"; central to all points; restaurant in building; service optional. Rents $40 to $85. Folder showing floor plan mailed on request. H. C. COLEMAN.
Telephone Morningside 3447.

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms
Morningside Ave., 118th to 119th Street, West

The Overlook

802 West 181st St., Cor. Pinehurst Avenue.
9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
$1,100-$1,200.
Managed by Owner.
"If refined surroundings appeal, inspection invited."
Phone 3652 Audubon.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
NEW HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT. BETWEEN BROADWAY AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, ONE BLOCK FROM SUBWAY STATION, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE GROUNDS OF SPANISH MUSEUM.
7-8 Room Apts., 2 Baths
RENTS VERY REASONABLE

High Class Elevator Apartments,
2, 3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath,
$30 to $60.
Large rooms, unusual closet space.
Iradell, 420 W. 119th St.
Near Columbia College.
122d St. and Manhattan Ave.
Near 123th St. "L" and Subway.
Large unfurnished restaurant to lease. 'Phone 3927 Morningside.

RIO GRANDE—RIO VISTA
15 to 21 Fort Washington Av.
One block 157th St. Subway Station.
2, 3, 4, 5 Extra Large Rooms.
2 and 3 rooms have kitchenettes.
Rents $30 to $66. Apply Supt. or Louis Schlechter, 217 W. 110th.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
SMITHSONIAN 60 W. 129th St.
6-7-8 Rooms, $50 to $60.
Large and light, with every improvement, including elevator service. Convenient to all transit facilities.
THERESA 115 West 129th St.
4-5-6 Rooms, $34-$50
New law elevator apartment house; contains every new improvement; convenient to all transit facilities.
Inquire on premises, or ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Ave., Near 129th St. Telephone.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE KING

56 to 60 East 87th St.
A high class elevator Apartment; night service; up-to-date improvements; one suitable for physician.
6 beautiful, large rooms, $720 & $840
7 light rooms, $1,000

ONONDAGA
Riverside Drive and 152d St.
Highest Altitude—Lowest Rents.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $60 to $100
Unusually large, attractive rooms. Vacuum cleaning system and all modern conveniences.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
3787 Broadway, at 157th St.,
or on premises.
CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS.

HAMILTON TERRACE
CORNER 144TH STREET.
Two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
2-3-4-5-6-7 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section near Subway and "L."

The Ferncliff
N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Ave.
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 large, outside rooms & bath; all improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent from $35 up. Largest rooms on the Drive.

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF
43, 47, 51 E. 58th, 490 Park Av., 54 E. 59th.
7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,200-$1,500
2-3 Rooms and Bath.....$800- $540
All improvements. Standard service.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.
Or Superintendent, on premises.

A—CORONADO—A
Park Av. corner. Ideal location. Six, seven, eight rooms, $800 to $1,800. Service unexcelled. 75 E. 81st. Cannot be duplicated for the money.

---

783 THIRD AV.
Entire upper part to let, containing twelve rooms and bath; immediate possession; rent low.
Cruikshank Co., 141 Broadway.

---

44 EAST 49TH ST.
Apartment, seven rooms and bath; all outside rooms; rent $1,500.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

"Astor Apartments"

Apthorp

Broadway, corner 79th Street
A FEW APARTMENTS AT ATTRACTIVE RENTALS.
Exceptional light and refrigeration; electric current without charge for all apartments.

Graham Court

At meeting of St. Nicholas and 7th Aves., 116th and 117th Sts.
HAS NO EQUAL IN THIS SECTION OF THE CITY;
6 to 9 rooms, rents from $80 per month upwards.
Booklet on application.

New Astor Apartments

Broadway, corner 76th Street

SEVEN, EIGHT AND NINE ROOMS. Three and four baths. Abundant light. Superior refrigeration. $1,900 to $3,750 per year. Booklet on application. 235 W. 75th Street.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY IN SEPTEMBER.

EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 Fifth Avenue
Tel., Murray Hill—6960.
High Class Apartments to Lease.

315 Central Park West
N. W. Cor. 91st Street.
7 Rooms & 2 Baths,
Rental $1,750.

587 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 136th Street.
4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms,
$540 to $1,500.

150 West 79th Street
7 Rooms, $1,800.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths,
Duplex & Simplex, $2,650 & $2,700.

1,211 Madison Avenue
N. E. Cor. 87th Street.
9 Rooms & 2 Baths,
Rental $1,500 to $1,800.

1,100 Park Ave.
N. W. Cor. 89th Street.
9 Rooms & 2 Baths,
Rental $1,500 to $1,600.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES EACH HOUSE.

Spencer Arms

Broadway and 69th St.
Southeast Corner
Central | 12-story modern fireproof building. | Location
Convenient to Subway Express, Elevated Station and All Street Car Lines.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
9 TO 13 ROOMS
with 3 bathrooms and having permanent light on all sides.
Also
One Apartment of 6 Rooms
Suitable for a Physician or Dentist.
RENTAL, $2,200 & UPWARD
A Few Apartments Ready for Immediate Occupancy.
C. F. de CASANOVA, Agent on Premises or Your Own Broker. Tel. 3998 Col.

MANHATTAN—East Side. | MANHATTAN—East Side.

116-122 East 63d Street

8 & 9 Rooms with 3 Baths
in New 9 Story Apartment House
Rents $2,000 to $2,650

Renting Agent on Premises. Floor Plan Mailed on Request.
1 3-Room Apt. $750.

Samuel A. Herzog, 299 Madison Av. (or,) Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.

100 feet east of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS.
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.
VERY LOW RENTS FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 to $1,800.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Murray Hill Apartments,
122-128 East 34th Street,
S. W. Cor. of Lex. Av. & 34th St.
Apartments of
7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH.
Convenient to the Subway. Madison Av., Lexington Av., and 34th St. surface cars.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR,
81 Nassau St. Tel. Cort. 4641.

---

1 and 2 Rooms and Bath,
$35 to $70 With Service.
939 MADISON AVE.
(Between 74th & 75th Streets.)
Meals served in rooms when desired. Large rooms, one tenant only on a floor.
Wm. A. White & Sons,
62 CEDAR STREET,
or Superintendent on Premises.

MALVERN HALL
Gramercy Park.
STUDIO APARTMENTS.
Very desirable apartments; two rooms and bath, with maid service; facing the park. LINES & CENTER, 20-24 EAST 20TH ST.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few apartments available for Fall renting. 1, 2 and 3 large, airy outside rooms with bath: modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone Plaza 6070.
RENTS—$600 TO $1,500
507 Madison Ave. at 53d St.

N. W. Cor. Lexington Av. & 35th St.
NEW BUILDING.
2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette.
Skylight, Studio Apartment.
Also
1 Room & Bath.
Rent, $600-$1,100.
Beautiful Rooms, size 20x18 ft.; every improvement. Agent on premises.

On account of general conditions
HAVE REDUCED RENTS
FROM $4,000 TO $3,250
of the REMAINING 2 APARTMENTS.
NEW DUPLEX
128 East 60th St.
11 Rooms and 3 Baths
M. E. de FOREST SIMMONS, 2 E. 58 St.

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn's Newest Apartments
315 TO 327 EASTERN PARKWAY.
Cor. Franklin Ave.
2-3-4 & 5 ROOMS WITH KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.
20 Minutes to Manhattan
from Park Pl. station Brighton Beach "L." Every conceivable improvement has been embodied in these apartments. Superintendent on premises. Take Brighton Beach "L" to Park Pl. St. Johns Pl. car. to Franklin Av., or Franklin Av. car to Eastern Parkway. RENTS $35 TO $50.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street. TEL., 9706—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,200.

The Prásáda,
50 Central Park West,
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000

The Runoia,
287 West 89th St.
New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect; one apartment.
5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rent from $1,100 to $2,300.

Cayuga,
296 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 90th St.
A modern, 6-story elevator apartment house overlooking Central Park; all modern improvements.
Eight Rooms and Two Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $1,800.

Royal Grand,
160 Claremont Av.
New six-story apartment building; every room an outside room; excellent outlook over Riverside Drive and the Hudson; a few minutes' walk from the Manhattan St. Subway; every modern improvement.
2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $780.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner
Broadway and 140th St.
Large rooms, pantries and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

New Amsterdam,
N. E. Corner 75th St. & Amsterdam Av.
Fireproof elevator apartment house; elevator service; every modern improvement.
6, 7, 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 and up.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, &c.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

The Leyland,
306 West 80th St.
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
Seven-story fireproof construction; all modern improvements; close to subway and surface cars.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,400.

44 West 96th Street,
Bet. Central Park West and Col. Av.
Located on wide street, under the supervision of the Park Department, and in the midst of private dwellings. All modern improvements.
6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

St. Charles,
101 West 72d St.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, &c.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

St. Evona,
N. E. Corner 183th St. and Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

MANHATTAN—East Side. | MANHATTAN—East Side.

410 Park Avenue

Corner 55th Street
New 12-Story Apartment House
72% RENTED
Now ready for occupancy
12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
14 ROOMS & 4 BATHS
19 ROOMS & 8 BATHS
RENTS $4,000 to $11,000
Renting Agent on Premises.
Booklet on Request.
Living Room, 21x32.6.
Dining Room, 21x32.6.
Estate of Ogden Goelet, Owner. 9 West 17th St., Dept. 2. Telephone 3460 Chelsea.
Moore & Wyckoff, Agents 546 Fifth Ave., Dept. 2. Cor. 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

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755 Park Ave.

Corner 72d Street.
New fireproof apartment house, situated in most exclusive neighborhood,
9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rental $3,500 to $5,500
Renting Agent on Premises, or
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 Fifth Av.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 421 Madison Av. Murray Hill 850.

---

150 East 72d St.

Southeast corner Lexington Av.
New 12 Story Fireproof Apartment House,
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rental $1,500 to $2,650
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES, OR
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 Fifth Av.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6200.

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995 MADISON AV.,
Northeast Corner 77th St.
Highest class modern fireproof building; 8 large sunny rooms, 3 fine baths. LIGHTEST AND BEST VENTILATED APARTMENTS IN CITY.
Supt. on premises, or Chas. Gulden, 50 Elizabeth St.

784 PARK AVE.,
S. W. Cor. of 74th St.
First-class modern fireproof Apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2 baths; rents $1,400-$1,800. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises, or owners, BUEK CONSTRUCTION CO., 7 East 42d St.

BROOKLYN. | BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS INNOVATION
NEW BUILDINGS
Two Blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station.
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
THE COLONIAL,
38 Livingston Street, Brooklyn,

3 & 4 Rooms

Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens.
Rental $60.00 to $90.00.
All night elevator and telephone service.
THE MONTANA,
11-13 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn,

9 Rooms & 3 Baths

Two apartments on a floor. All Rooms Exceptionally Large.
Rental $1,900 to $2,100.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—A wide trough of low pressure extends from Western Texas to the upper lakes, with resulting unsettled and showery weather over the upper lake region, the Lower Onio, and the Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the Northwest. To the northwestward of this low pressure there has been a considerable rise, accompanied by a decided fall in temperature to much below normal conditions, while to the eastward and southward temperatures were moderately high with generally fair weather in the Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Upper Ohio Valley, but with thunder showers in the East Gulf States.

The western depression will drift eastward, causing thunder showers Tuesday in the Rocky Mountain region, the Pacific States, the Central Valleys, and the lake region, continuing Wednesday east of the Mississippi River and extending to the Atlantic Coast.

In the Gulf States generally fair weather Tuesday will be followed by thunder showers Wednesday. The weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday in the extreme West, and on Wednesday between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts Tuesday and Wednesday will be moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate south, except east of the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair east, unsettled west portion Tuesday; showers, cooler Wednesday.

Northern New England—Fair Tuesday; warmer in interior. Wednesday, showers.

Southern New England and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, showers and cooler.

New Jersey—Fair and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, showers; cooler by night.

Western New York—Thunder showers Tuesday and Wednesday; cooler.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	68	68	4 P. M.	75	81
9 A. M.	70	67	6 P. M.	73	78
9 A. M.	74	76	9 P. M.	70	75
12 M.	80	79	11 P. M.	70	75

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 76, average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature, 82 degrees; at 2 P. M. minimum, 66 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 74 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.00 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.02 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:20—2,248 5 Av.: Ross Jackson.....	Slight
6:15—10 Church St.; Gust Ringer..	Not given
7:50—504 E. 79 St.; Rosie Davis..	Not given
10:00—103 E. 92 St.; Gustav Waest..	Slight
P. M.	
1:05—416 Columbus Av.; E. A. Castor..	Slight
3:30—254 E. 3 St.; Eva Goodman.....	$100
5:30—Monterey Av. & 130; not given..	Slight
6:15—1,286 Lexington Av.; Jas. McLaughlin.....	Slight
11:35—534 W. 27 St.; R. Hencken..	Not given

EDUCATION NOTES.

Supt. Maxwell said yesterday that only about 800 out of 20,000 teachers were now in Europe and that even if these remained away all the schools would be reopened without any trouble or inconvenience.

The Board of Superintendents has requested the Board of Education to include in its budget recommendations for 1915 $2,500 for typewriters, &c., to equip two schools in Manhattan for vocational instructions in commercial branches.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

Lenox Av, 186, e s, 108.2 ft s of 120th St, 18x25, three-story dwelling; M. W. Scheper against E. R. McLean and others; Wing & R., attorneys; Albert Blumstiel, referee; due, $15,705; taxes, &c, $1,207.82; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

96th St, 324 West, n s, 266.8 ft w of West End Av, 41.8x100.8, six-story flat; withdrawn.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

96th St, 63 West, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8, four-story dwelling; J. A. Stewart and others, trustees, against I. L. Ross and others; Beekman, M. & G., attorneys; S. J. Waggstaff, referee; due, $21,-927.66; taxes, &c, $1,054.40.

106th St, 228 East, s s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, four-story, tenement and stores; Joseph Fritz and others against Luigi Pilli and others; Amend & A., attorneys; D. O'L. Cohalan, referee; due, $13,081.79; taxes, &c, $4,768.08.

By Henry Brady.

99th St, 15 West, n s, 240 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100/11, four-story dwelling; F. de F. Foster and others, trustees, against A. S. Ward, individually and as executrix; F. F. de Rham, attorney; R. F. Wagner, referee; due, $24,149.11; taxes, &c, $490.82.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Anthony V. Caggiano.

160th St, 519 East, n s, 58.8 ft e of Union Av, 20.8x77.4, two-story frame dwelling; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Maurice Fitzgerald had on May 8, 1914, or since; A. M. Lederer, attorney.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

CONVENT AV, w s, 198.6 ft s of 135d St, 185.8x100x irregular; Frederick E. Glasser against E. A. Cohen, owner and contractor.....$120

207TH ST, 607 West; Henry Bosch & Co. against Weber-Turok Building Co., owner and contractor $105

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

HOFFMAN ST, 2,438; Ludwig Larsen against Antonio Cimillo and others, July 2, 1913..$30

10TH ST, 290 e w of Lexington Av, 20x-92; Parshesky Brothers, Inc., against 20th Street Construction Co. and others, Feb. 11, 1913 .....$800

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, s s, between Webb Av and Sedgwick Av; Sartor & Co. against same, July 3, 1913, (by payment).....$650

Seammel St, 59, and Water St, 630; Morris Sprugel against Maria S. Bitondi and others, April 8, 1914.....$128

WEBB AV, w s, 750 ft s of Kingsbridge Road; Hajek Brothers & Co., Inc., against same, July 8, 1913, (by payment).....$953

FAME PROPERTY; Alba Anderson against same, July 8, 1913, (by payment).....$375

96TH ST, 315 and 317 West; Alexander Bryant Co. against Minnie C. Frank Realty Co. and others, April 7, 1914.....$315

The Tuxedo, n s w s, Section 11, 24th Ward; W. L. Fleischer & Co., Inc., against Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and others, May 28, 1913, (by payment).....$1,692

Bronx.

HUGHES AV, e s, 175 ft n of 183d St, 25x100; Abraham Pierce and others against Charles A. Corby and others, Jan. 2, 1914.....$300

SAME PROPERTY; Guiseppe Munso against Nicola Tedeshi and others, Feb. 4, 1914..$60

HUGHES AV, 2,310; Charles Shapiro against same, Feb. 17, 1914.....$70

SAME PROPERTY; Globe Sash and Door Co. against same, Feb. 21, 1914.....$370

SAME PROPERTY; James Hogan against same, Feb. 24, 1914.....$35

SAME PROPERTY; Benjamin Goldstein against same, July 16, 1914.....$400

SAME PROPERTY; Beny Kibrick against Charles A. Corby, March 26, 1914.....$28

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

SITTENHAM BUILDING,
Stores, parlor floors, offices, rooms, studios.

37th St, West.—Parlor floors, rooms.
39th St, 34 West.—Parlor floor.
47th St, 107 West.—Stores, parlor floor; handsome show windows, showrooms, workrooms.

5th Av., 123-125, (19-20.)—Parlor floor store; showrooms; light extension; suitable any business; large, small rooms; light as outdoors; light manufacturing.

8th Av., 127.—Entire building or part; store; parlor floor store; floors; all modern conveniences; complete fixtures, mirrors, handsomely decorated; ready for occupancy; unusually low rents. Inquire Sittenham Office, 39 West 37th St.

A.—SOUTHEAST CORNER 106TH ST., BROADWAY, NEW BUILDING, HANDSOME STORE, SUITABLE BAKERY, MEAT MARKET, OR OTHER BUSINESS. APPLY ON PREMISES, OR S. McMILLAN, 310 WEST 42D ST.

To let, attractive price, desirable office space, 2,400 square feet, and 1,255 square feet on West 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av. M 97 Times.

DESK ROOM TO LET, INCLUDING STENOGRAPHER AND PHONE FACILITIES; WOOLWORTH BUILDING; $15. B 201 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

366 West 53d, (Near 8th Av.)—Four-story building, store and first floor, suitable for business; possession now; rent low. Inquire Bauervein, 883 8th Av.

121 West 33d St.—Parlor floor; very suitable for dressmaker or milliner; bay show window; electric light; reasonable.

20th, 116 East.—Two large stores and basement; rent reasonable. Apply 258 W. 13th.

Fine light loft, 25x50 feet. 510 East 71st St.

"The New York Times Index is a valuable work of reference, independently of its use as an index."—Arthur E. Bostwick, Librarian, St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.—(Published quarterly; $8 a volume, $9 a year.)—Advt.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Property owners behind in taxes and interest or having mortgages falling due communicate at once with Room 705, 68 William St.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

5% bid for $8,000 on Queens Realty; rents, $1,800. Galbreath, 319 West 95th.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY,
Real Estate—Insurance. 107 Park Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

Two-family house, detached, about 15 rooms, Manhattan or Bronx suburb; fairly modern and convenient. Davis, 170 5th Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

To Let—15 and 17 West 59th St.; $8,250 for both. Will let separately. Two four-story and basement private houses connected on parlor floor. Inquire C. H. Dugro, office of Hotel Savoy, 59th St., corner 5th Av.

Am sacrificing new 6-room house; large living room, fireplace, combination range; all improvements; exceptionally located; investigate and make offer. Wm. Vandenburgh, Owner, 80 Church St., New York.

All parts of Harlem; 3 and 4 stories; $50 up. Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 655 Flatbush Av.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach Bungalows and lots for sale; houses built to order; permanent beach rights. Oakwood, S. I., or Phone New Dorp 449-W.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica house, 5c. fare; 7 rooms and bath; improvements; will sell to quick buyer $400 under cost; easy terms; $150 cash, $17 per month. Altman, Box 158 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

88th St., 121 West.—Rent, $1,600. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St. 4-story building.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted.—A small modern house, east side, not above 56th St. nor below 30th St. T 57 Times Square.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 22d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$30,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 18 East 34th St.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT
NEW GARDENS,
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN, $6,000, EASY. TERMS.
Mission, all year home, overlooking the water. 81-foot living room, with large open fireplace; hexagonal dining room. Seven very large bedrooms, two baths; large verandas, open terrace and upper balcony. Parquet floors, electric light, steam heat, all conveniences. Select community. Convenient to express station, D., L. & W. R. R. Easy commutation distance. Address

A. F. R., Post Office Box 702, N. Y. C.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and for sale attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. W. Heiderich, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York. (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

Forced to raise cash at once, client will sacrifice 20 beautiful modern houses, most select location of New Jersey's most beautiful suburb; houses range 8 to 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, every appointment; valued at $8,000 to $12,000, but will accept best offer within next 10 days, regardless of cost. Murdoch, Trustee, opposite Lackawanna, Montclair.

UNUSUAL VALUE.—Fine homestead, 1¼ acres; 9 rooms and bath; excellent condition; newly decorated and furnished; modern plumbing; porches 3 sides; barn, chicken house, laundry; fine shade and fruit trees; near river and station, 34 minutes Lackawanna; $6,750; $1,750 cash, balance terms. QUICK ACTION, 35 Times Downtown.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

MUST SELL.—Picturesque bungalow on mountain side, overlooking river; open fireplace; large porch, 52 feet long; commutation, 1 hour; $675; terms. Sacrifice, 75 Times Downtown.

Hotel, sanitorium, Lakewood; 60 rooms, electric and hydrotherapy baths; large porches, sun parlor. Dr. Joyce, 700 Union St., Brklyn.

Sale, $1,500, 17½ acres land containing bungalow sites; also furnished bungalow, $1,850; New York 2½ hours. Box 42, Sparta, N. J.

Am sacrificing new 6-room house; large living room, fireplace, combination range; all improvements; exceptionally located; investigate and make offer. Wm. Vandenburgh, owner, 80 Church St., New York.

Wanted.

Wanted—Small house, (with garden preferred,) reasonable rent, commuting distance; desirable tenant. Permanent, 487 Madison Square Post Office.

Apartments to Let

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. A fine, cool house at entrance Morningside Park, near Central Park. Summer Roof Garden.
1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on leases.

121st St., 509 West.—Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful light, outside apartment, elegantly furnished, two or three rooms, with bath and kitchenette; restaurant, reception room, roof garden, tennis court. See Mr. Yetman.

Dentist or physician to join refined woman; excellent housekeeper, having elegant furniture for 7 rooms; to take apartment; any location; meals optional; references. B 51 Times.

AT YOUR SERVICE.
Our list of furnished apartments have some special bargains. Everett M. Seizas, 507 5th Av. 4320 Murray Hill.

8th St., 26 West.—Charmingly furnished studio floor, private bath, in historic studio building; also single room. Call Monday afternoon.

44th, 25 West.—Bachelors; two or five rooms; furnished; kitchenette; steam heat.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished and unfurnished, high class hotel service, at bargain prices. Now ready for occupancy for Fall and Winter. 2 rooms and bath $40 month, upward.
Hotel Oxford, 86 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St.

Elegantly furnished apartment; Park Av. corner; eight rooms, 76 East 81st St.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Huguenot Park.—"The Willows"; running water, electricity; excellent cuisine; exclusive surroundings; moderate.

Westchester.

For Fall and Winter; engagements now made; well heated house; unobstructed river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Dr. J. B. Knipe, physician and trainer. Health farm, Sparkill, N. Y. City gymnasium, 85 Franklin St.

BOARD on fruit farm. Telephone 34 Bryant. Arrange White, 209 West 40th St.

New Jersey.

Ideal location convalescents, rest cases; quiet, refined; moderate rates; ample shady grounds; near New York; all conveniences; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

BOARD AND ROOM wanted in private family by young man near Grove St. Station, East Orange. B 89 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH, 120 EAST.—Board in private family; two in large room; references.

18TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Renovated, large, airy rooms; home cooking; 218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Rooms, large, small, private bath; steam heat.

34TH ST., 117-19 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Double and single rooms, with board.

58D ST., 37 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Second floor; three rooms, bath; separate rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 82 EAST.—Delightful rooms; furnished or unfurnished; board optional; exclusive neighborhood.

80TH, (1,845 Lexington Av.)—Elegant rooms; all conveniences; excellent cuisine; telephone. Gross.

MADISON AV., 210.—With board, desirable rooms; private baths; appointments; first-class; unexcelled cuisine; table d'hote.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE.—Large, small; scrupulously clean; board; connecting baths. 58 East 86th.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (123d.)—Attractive rooms; steam, phone, hot water, home cooking.

142TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D ST., 327 WEST.—Very large, elegantly furnished alcove front room, bath, board, suitable for three; home cooking; table the best the market affords; vacant Sept. 1; can be seen now; references required. Phone Chelsea 2854.

53D, 64 WEST.—Single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

58D ST., 57 WEST.—During September, beautiful rooms; private bath; reduced rate; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references required.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; excellent table; good service; reference.

57TH, 340 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; with board; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Accommodations; table unsurpassed; board two, $16; single, $8.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; white service; accessible location.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, also small room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room; bath adjoining; electricity; attentive service.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; "L," Subway; phone.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Large and single rooms; a call may be advantageous.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, connecting rooms; private bath; table guests accommodated.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms, with board; table guests; reference.

71ST, 122 WEST.
MAISON FELLSTIER.
Desirable large and small rooms, all newly furnished; parlor dining; near Broadway; table guests accommodated. Summer rates; delightful suite; table d'hote.

72D, 268-265 WEST.—New furnishings and decorations; double rooms, with or without bath; unexcelled cuisine; very attractive surroundings.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

72D ST., 111 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; ideal location.

73D ST., 118 WEST.—Desirable rooms; running water; table board; Subway, "L"; references.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Second floor, front suite; private bath; telephone; electricity; steam heat; other rooms; private bath; excellent table.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

Apartment, 8 rooms; two master's bathrooms; spacious, sunlight in every room; living room 16x31, bedroom 14x16; as much space as a private house affords; all-night elevator service, electricity, steam heat, hot water; near 72d and Broadway; convenient transportation facilities; rent, $125. Address Home T 63 Times.

Westwood-Cliftwood Courts, 179th to 180th, Ft. Washington Av.: largest and best finished apartments on the Heights; 4 to 9 rooms, 2 baths; owner's personal attention; most refined neighborhood; leases now being made; exceptional values.

Apartments, five and six large, sunny rooms; living room, 18x22; all-night elevator service, steam; every modern improvement; near Riverside Drive and 96th Subway Express Station; rents, $55 and $70. Address High Class, T 62 Times.

Attractive terms now; 6 large, light rooms, elevator apartments, $38 up; telephone, electricity; continuous service; also doctor's apartments, 221 West 141st, (7th Av.) Near "L," Subway.

208 WEST 94TH ST.
Elevator, electric light, and all modern improvements; five and six rooms, $45 to $60. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

530 WEST END AV.
Southeast corner 86th St.
10 rooms, 4 baths, $4,200.
Superintendent on premises.

Suite two rooms, kitchenette, $45, including gas, electricity, service. Telephone Riverside 8002.

49th St., 140 West.—Single apartment, six rooms and bath; all improvements; will be decorated to suit. Apply to janitor.

6 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $40.
CORNER APARTMENT; ALL OUTSIDE.
868 West 177th St., facing Morningside Park.

129-135 West 67th.—6 large, light rooms and bath; hot water; new management; rent $27-$29.

181st St., 565 West.—5 large, light rooms, all modern improvements; elegant location; telephone; $30-$32.

244 WEST 104TH.
7 and 8 newly decorated rooms; elevator; $75 to $95.

123D, 547 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Elevator apartment; southern exposure; first-class house; 6 rooms, bath; $50-$55.

THE ROCKFALL APARTMENTS.
Broadway, N. E. Corner of 111th St.
7-8-9 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.
Bert G. Faulhaber Co., Broadway and 156th.

47th St., 112 West.—Bachelor apartments 2 & 3 rooms, $720 and $900, including service.

58 Old Broadway.—4 large, light rooms and bath; hot water supply; $15.

Seven grand rooms, two baths; modern; good location; $50-$55. 615 West 176th St.

63d, 159 West.—6 large, light rooms and bath; modern improvements; decorated; $333.

Reasonable, 4 rooms, bath; all improvements. 114 West 104th. "L," Subway.

Doctor's office, three rooms, corner 116th, Amsterdam, and Apartments of 3-7 rooms.

136th, 607 West.—4 and 6 rooms; very large and attractive; all improvements; $30-$45.

Wellsmore, s. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 5, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

East Side.

BARGAIN, $6,000, EASY. TERMS.
Mission, all year home, overlooking the water. 81-foot living room, with large open fireplace; hexagonal dining room. Seven very large bedrooms, two baths; large verandas, open terrace and upper balcony. Parquet floors, electric light, steam heat, all conveniences. Select community. Convenient to express station, D., L. & W. R. R. Easy commutation distance. Address

A. F. R., Post Office Box 702, N. Y. C.

The Bolkenhayn, northeast corner 5th Av. and 58th St.—Apartments of 9 and 16 rooms; one with southern exposure; all have 37 feet front on 5th Av.; $5,500 upward. Inquire on premises.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

Madison Av., 1,765.—6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $21.

1,787 Madison Av., (near 113th St.)—7 rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; $31.

50th, 116 East.—Parlor floor, 8 rooms, bath; reasonable. Apply on premises.

112 East 79th St.—Two upper floors, private house; seven large rooms, kitchen, bath.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; private house modern; possession October; $50.

Brooklyn.

Modern Flatbush apartments, near "L" station, 4, 5, 6 rooms, $30 to $60. Westwood Realty Co., 655 Flatbush Av.

Bronx.

1,911 Anthony Av., (corner Tremont Av.)—6 rooms and bath, large and sunny, with all improvements; $34-$38.

Storage

Thirty cents a line.

ANSONIA STORAGE CO,
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 137-139 West 99th St., or Telephone 3052 or 3053 Riverside.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH, 120 EAST.—Board in private family; two in large room; references.

18TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Renovated, large, airy rooms; home cooking; 218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Rooms, large, small, private bath; steam heat.

34TH ST., 117-19 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Double and single rooms, with board.

58D ST., 37 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Second floor; three rooms, bath; separate rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 82 EAST.—Delightful rooms; furnished or unfurnished; board optional; exclusive neighborhood.

80TH, (1,845 Lexington Av.)—Elegant rooms; all conveniences; excellent cuisine; telephone. Gross.

MADISON AV., 210.—With board, desirable rooms; private baths; appointments; first-class; unexcelled cuisine; table d'hote.

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57TH, 340 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; with board; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Accommodations; table unsurpassed; board two, $16; single, $8.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; white service; accessible location.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, also small room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room; bath adjoining; electricity; attentive service.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; "L," Subway; phone.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Large and single rooms; a call may be advantageous.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, connecting rooms; private bath; table guests accommodated.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms, with board; table guests; reference.

71ST, 122 WEST.
MAISON FELLSTIER.
Desirable large and small rooms, all newly furnished; parlor dining; near Broadway; table guests accommodated. Summer rates; delightful suite; table d'hote.

72D, 268-265 WEST.—New furnishings and decorations; double rooms, with or without bath; unexcelled cuisine; very attractive surroundings.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

72D ST., 111 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; ideal location.

73D ST., 118 WEST.—Desirable rooms; running water; table board; Subway, "L"; references.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Second floor, front suite; private bath; telephone; electricity; steam heat; other rooms; private bath; excellent table.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Twenty-two; large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; references.

75TH ST., 161 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; newly decorated; parlor dining; moderate rates.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large room; refined neighborhood; table guests; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small attractively furnished rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all conveniences; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting shower; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea-room and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 139 WEST, (The Rochester.)—Rooms, with or without bath; table guests.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Rooms, single or en suite; excellent cuisine; Summer rates; references.

80TH, 129 WEST, Kastlworth.—Light, airy, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

80TH, 141-143 WEST.—Small, medium rooms, newly decorated; running water; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Two large; also medium rooms; twin beds; private family.

82D, 68 WEST.—New house, high-class; large, small rooms; family suite; board.

82D, 117 WEST.—Three large rooms, hall room; permanent preferred; table guests.

84th, 53 West.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; private bath; excellent table; Jewish.

85TH ST., 122 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; German cooking; homelike.

86TH ST., 127 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; single rooms; excellent table; high class.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Attractive rooms in refined home; all appointments first class.

86TH St., 174 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, ideal location; electricity; parlor dining; table guests.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms, well appointed house; excellent board; references.

93D, 128-130 WEST.—Rooms in high-class house; superior cuisine and service; table guests.

93D ST., 139 WEST.—Beautiful double rooms; running water; southern exposure; splendid accommodations.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated large, small rooms; excellent board; telephone, reference.

96TH, 58 WEST.—All year round; homelike; comfortable, light rooms; telephone; Subway express.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Double, single outside rooms; southern exposure; modern elevator apartment; Subway and elevated; home cooking. Apartment 7 E.

101ST, 215 WEST.—Room, private bath; suitable for two; table guests; home cooking.

103D ST., 250 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; table guests.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; home cooking; reference; telephone.

140TH, 463 WEST.—Private family wishes to rent room to gentleman; references.

HAVING LEASED THE ELEGANT DWELLING AT WEST 70TH AVE. TO ACCOMMODATE FEW SELECT FAMILIES, ASSURING REFINED, COMFORTABLE HOME, MRS. D. SPIER OF SPIER'S, EDGEMERE.

ROCHHURST.—Comfortable; year round; private home; city limits; grounds; home cooking; references. Lesley, 227th St., Spuyten Duyvil. (104M Kingsbridge.)

THE EVELYN LODGE.
All-year residence; magnificent location; 20 min. Manhattan; beautifully furnished; excellent cuisine; separate tables; no monotony; harmonious surroundings; single, $11; two, $17 up; including meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURT, 853 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 187.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; excellent table.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

TWO REFINED YOUNG MEN want to make their home with elderly people; best of references. E 61 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

46TH ST., 16 EAST.—Room, with piano; single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

17TH, 807 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Large, small rooms; front parlor; private bath.

218T, 139 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Rooms without board; all conveniences; $4 up.

27TH, 43 EAST.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS.

45TH ST., 19 EAST.—Well furnished, with bath; gentleman only; $4.50, $5; reference.

LEXINGTON AV.—Two excellently furnished rooms; modern, private house; near "L" Station, 89th-90th Sts.; all conveniences. T 40 Times.

LEXINGTON AV., 886, (82d.)—Homelike room; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

MADISON AV., 1,041, (Near 79th St.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room; private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location. Tel. 101 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large and small rooms; private baths; all conveniences; reasonable.

West Side.

7TH AV., 26.—Cottage home; lawns, porches; modern; hot, cold running water; convenient; very desirable; gentlemen; investigate.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; single; gentlemen; permanent; electricity; references.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; running water, bath; gentlemen, $4-$8.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Rooms with bath; single, en suite; private house; references.

43D ST., 119 WEST.—Parlor, single, and double rooms; running water.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Splendid front room; private shower, bath; electricity; steam; select.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; board optional. 4050 Bryant.

52D, 54 WEST.—Doctor's office; front parlor; congenial location; modern house; moderate.

55TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large room, private shower, bath; newly decorated and furnished; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 361 WEST.—Absolutely clean rooms; $3 up; running water, heat, telephone.

57TH, 328 West.—Large, comfortable rooms; modern improvements; Subway; elevated; reference, Hammond.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large, small rooms; select neighborhood; bath, telephone, electricity; gentlemen.

60TH, 32 WEST, (The New York.)—Columbus Circle. Rooms, $3 weekly; all improvements; hotel service; Subway, "L," one block; $1 daily. Phone 10241 Columbus.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large rooms; well heated; hot water; six baths; telephone; good service; electricity.

69TH ST., 119 WEST.—Neatly furnished room in private family; reference exchanged.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; bath; handsomely furnished; no other rooms.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST, WEST.—Gentleman wishing large room, private bath, in elegant apartment, phone Columbus 5475.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; conveniences; telephone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Excellent board; double, single rooms; steam heat; electricity; reasonable.

72D, 246 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; finest appointments; hot water; telephone; references.

73D ST., 258 WEST.
High-class furnished rooms; conveniently located.

73D, 115 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also suite with, without private bath; references.

75TH, 129 WEST.—Large, communicating rooms, newly furnished; elevator. Apartment 2E.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished, decorated; private house; rooms en suite with private bath, or single; telephone.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Large and small; one with private bath; private home.

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77TH, 158 WEST.—

PHILIPPINE DEBATE CALLED DANGEROUS

Almost Certainly Would Involve United States in War, House Republicans Declare.

WANT JONES BILL PUT OFF

Committee Minority Holds That Criticism of American Policy Would Encourage Aggression in Far East.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Protesting against further agitation in Congress at this time of the Jones bill providing a new Governmental plan for the Philippine Islands, five Republican members of the House Insular Affairs Committee, in a minority report filed today, declared that a continuation of the discussion almost certainly would mean the drawing of the United States into the European conflict. Both Japan and Germany were mentioned as procable antagonists.

The Jones bill is now before the House with the indorsement of the Administration, and the Rules Committee has adopted a special rule to make it the continuing order of business of the House, once the emergency war legislation is out of the way.

The minority members say in their report:

To enter upon a debate in which all our relations and interests in the Pacific would be discussed and our rights in the Philippines, Hawaii, Samoa, and Guam challenged would be to encourage disregard for our interests and lead nations with opposing interests to believe the United States would not go far in defense of possessions so lightly regarded by those in control of the Government. To make the nations of the world believe we are anxious to get rid of the Philippines is to invite aggression, which would mean war.

The report was signed by Representatives Towner, Miller, Fess, Young, and Peters. A supplementary minority report by Representative Frear was also filed. In it Mr. Frear said that without agreeing to all of the minority report he believed the emergency provision to permit the Philippines to act immediately for their own protection should be enacted into law at once.

Rejected by a Party Vote.

The majority committeemen in charge of insular affairs were sharply taken to task in the minority report for their refusal to adopt in committee a resolution offered by the minority recommending a postponement of further legislative action on the Philippine bill during the present session. The resolution, it was said, was turned down by a party vote, all the Democrats opposing it. The resolution follows:

Whereas, Since the introduction of the Jones bill and since the commencement of its consideration by this committee a European war of unprecedented magnitude, involving all the great powers of Europe, has begun; and

Whereas, The developments of the last few days have shown that Japan will become involved in the conflict and that active war will soon be in progress in the Far East; and

Whereas, The location of the Philippines within the active area of these operations will make any action by this committee of Congress touching the future of the Philippines inexpedient and unwise so long as these conditions exist. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That further consideration and final action by the committee on said bill be postponed until the next session of this Congress, which will commence Dec. 1, next.

Commenting on the action of the committee in refusing to consider the resolution, the minority report says:

Since then war has broken out in the Far East. The nations involved in the struggle have many interests and territorial possessions in close proximity to the Philippines. To enter into a discussion as to our right to acquire the Philippines, as to our right to hold them, or as to what disposition should be made of them at this time is not only impolitic, but unwise in the extreme. No other question discussed in recent years has developed more rancorous and bitter debate. The nation has been denounced as a robber for acquiring the islands and as a criminal for holding them. Its acts in governing the islands have been characterized as usurpations and our title to them as fraudulent and void. To discuss these matters now would be utter folly and indicate a reckless disregard of our national interests.

The islands of Japan can be seen on a clear day from the Philippines. A distinguished Japanese has observed that the Philippine Archipelago is but a continuation of their own. Territorially we are in close relations with Japan, one of the nations now at war. Still closer are our territorial relations with Germany.

The Samoan Islands, located in the South Pacific Ocean, are divided between England, Germany, and the United States. This is by virtue of a partition treaty to which the United States is a party, and one of the provisions of that treaty gives the United States the same commercial privileges in the German islands as Germany herself enjoys.

Strategic Value of Hawaii.

The entire population of the Hawaiian group is but 191,000. Of these 80,000, or nearly half, are Japanese. They form by far the largest element of the population. There are only about 10,000 Americans in Hawaii. This group of islands, which is in the centre of the Pacific Ocean, is probably the most desirable strategic point in the world.

It is true that Japan has stated that her offensive operations would be confined to Kiao-Chau; but why should they, from Japan's point of view? If, angered by stubborn resistance and severe losses and pressed by an already aroused war spirit among her people, Japan should seize all of Germany's Pacific possessions, no one could be surprised.

The minority report says that for these reasons the bill ought not to be pressed for consideration at the present time and that the legislation should be restricted to such emergency measures as would assist the Filipinos to go through the war period without disaster.

"This course," the report says, "would be vastly better for the Filipinos, and is almost imperative from the standpoint of our interests. A bill to raise the limit of indebtedness from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 or any other emergency measure could be reported out at once and without opposition."

Max D. Steuer Hearing Put Off.

The hearing of charges of unprofessional conduct against Max D. Steuer, the lawyer, which had been set to begin yesterday in the office of George C. Holt, the referee, in the Woolworth Building, has been postponed until a week from today. The charges are based upon a statement of Edith St. Clair, an actress, that she obtained a judgment against Klaw & Erlanger by testifying falsely upon the advice of Steuer.

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MAYOR CAUSES POLICE RAID.

Woman Arrested in West 69th Street, Near Central Park.

Detectives on the staff of Inspector Dwyer last night closed a three-story brownstone-front house in Sixty-ninth Street, near Central Park West, against which, the police said, Mayor Mitchel had entered a complaint. They arrested a woman in the house who said she was Mrs. Rose Minkoff.

According to the police, complaints that gambling and other illegal practices went on in the house nightly began coming in three years ago, but it was impossible for the detectives to gain admission to the place to obtain evidence. Recently, the police said, the manager of the alleged gambling establishment became bolder and more freely admitted strangers. Lines of automobiles were in front of the house every night, and neighbors complained that the many callers seen going in and out at all hours between darkness and dawn made noise that could be heard for a block.

The police asserted that agents of the Society for the Suppression of Vice investigated the place, and reported that the allegations were true. The society communicated with Mayor Mitchel, who also heard from persons living near the hotise, and he directed the police to take action at once. On receipt of the Mayor's communication Inspector Dwyer assigned Detectives Schallow and Meybert to obtain evidence, if investigation showed the establishment to be of a disorderly kind.

Detective Schallow said he gained admission to the house ten days ago upon representing himself as a wealthy man from Patchogue, L. I., anxious to see the sights of the city. He was invited to play poker by Mrs. Minkoff, according to the police, but to encourage the impression that he was unsophisticated he said that he did not know the game, but knew casino and would play that. So a game with several other persons was arranged, the police said, and Schallow lost $22.

Schallow returned to the house yesterday afternoon with Detective Meybert, whom he introduced as an out-of-town friend who was eager to call at night. Mrs. Minkoff, the police said, received the detectives well. They did return at night, but in a patrol wagon, and, after they had got in the house, with their shields showing.

Mrs. Minkoff was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Only a few men and women had gathered in the house when the detectives arrived and none of them was arrested.

HIGHER RAILWAY MAIL PAY.

Joint Congress Committee Recommends $3,000,000 a Year Additional

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Joint Congressional Committee on Railway Mail Pay today made its final report, recommending increases in mail pay that are expected to mean an additional annual compensation to the railroads of about $3,000,000, as compared with the provisions made for the present fiscal year. The report recommends payment on a space basis and argues that mail service should yield the roads practically the same revenue as passenger service under the same conditions, as the mails travel at the same speed and regularity as passengers by rail.

The rates finally recommended by the commission are estimated at slightly less than passenger rates. These rates, it is estimated, will yield an average of 24.22 cents per 60-foot car mile as against 26 cents per car mile for passenger traffic. The bill further provides that after a trial of two years the reasonableness of the proposed system may be tested by the Interstate Commerce Commission at the request either of the Postmaster General or of railroads having not less than 25 per cent. of the total mail-carrying mileage. It is not practicable, says the report, to compare mail and express charges.

In the report are citations of inconsistent statistics submitted by the Post Office Department, the most important of which is the quotation of estimates of over-pay of the railroads varying from $10,531,792 to $221,882. Quotations are made from reports of previous investigations in an effort to show that departmental statistics have been found unreliable in the past.

The report condemns what it calls the department's "greed for power," cites instances of abuse of such power, as in the order of the department which sent some magazines by freight, while rival magazines were transported by mail, and, after quoting from one of the department's recommended bills which gave the Postmaster General power to fix the mail pay rates on 90 per cent. of the weight of mail, says:

"Unless confronted by the record of its recommendations, we would be loath to believe that any administrative department could presume to ask such a delegation of power from an intelligent, self-respecting, legislative body, imbued with fair appreciation of its own functions.

"In view of the evidence, which is submitted on Pages 111-117 of this report, showing the inability of the department to procure and present reliable statistics regarding its own operations, it is difficult to conceive how the department could imagine itself competent to make an apportionment of expenses as among passengers, express and mail."

All members of the committee join in the report so far as it relates to findings of fact and construction of the bill, but Senators Bankhead of Alabama and Weeks of Massachusetts and Representatives Lloyd and Tuttle dissent from the Chairman's criticisms of the Post Office Department.

SEAMEN'S BILL MORIBUND.

Legislation Nearly Complete When European Complications Intervened.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Seamen's bill, which passed both houses of Congress after bitter fights, is practically dead, and will probably not be heard of again this session. This unusual state of affairs is the result partly of fear of international complications and partly of the unwillingness of Democratic leaders to offset pending emergency legislation intended to relieve American shipping of many of its burdens by a bill that admittedly would increase the cost of ocean transportation.

The measure had reached the point where it was all but sent to conference between the two houses. The Senate, however, at the last moment reconsidered the motion disagreeing to the House amendments and appointing conferees. After that motion was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Clarke, of Arkansas, Chairman of the Committee of Conference, the measure, as amended by the House, was referred to the committee. There it will probably sleep until the present crisis is past.

Before the war swept over Europe, various European powers had suggested diplomatically that the provisions of the bill requiring that all foreign ships trading at American ports must conform to certain rigid requirements as to their crews constituted a serious infringement of the rights of nations to regulate their own shipping. Those suggestions deeply impressed lawyers in the Senate. There would have been, besides, the necessity of abrogating existing treaties by which the rights of foreign powers over their ships even in American waters were protected. It was thought that at this time the abrogation of any friendly treaties would be particularly unfortunate.

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SEAT SALE TOMORROW.
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New Comedy by Authors of LOVE WATCHES.

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A New American play by PAUL WILSTACH.

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HUDSON West 44th St. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Evgs. 8:30.
A Detective Comedy—THE DUMMY
Extra Matinee Labor Day

GLOBE Theatre.—Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Third Month
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The Third Party With Taylor Holmes and Walter Jones.

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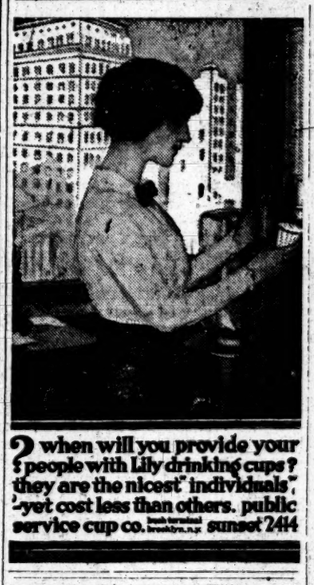

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